PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,444—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH

Milkmaid BRAND Milk LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
25th Mar.	PENINSULAR ...	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	8603	MARMORA ...	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7914	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR...	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	8603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	VICTORIA	6322
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier ...	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	11th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	21st March 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,630	Fiaschi	28th April "

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
IMPERATOR ..	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr, 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,805	8th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stable	5,159	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,786	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo.	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi,

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 450, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† MARIA VALERIE ..	P. Berberovich...	4,247	31st March.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Bowman House, 56, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th March at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,000 tons, on SUNDAY, the 26th March, at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Jask, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOZAMBIQUE, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 4th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 31st March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents

Bombay 21th March, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 25 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 950.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
CIRCASSIA ...	Alex. Hal	6716	21st	March.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R..	5124	22nd	April.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5106	29th	"
BRITANNIA ..	G. Garrick	3959	18th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th	June.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

McDOWELL & CO., LD., MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 1/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as with out them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers' Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguish a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON. Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD,

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37 8
REFILLS for above	"	5 0

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.: restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the [illegible] and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, debility, low spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on sexual derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of [illegible] contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Nevill Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

"These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of PERUZIKA, the Special Brain and Nerve Food, and ZOMOZA, the Special Blood Medicine, and were wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th March to the 12th April, 1905, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS.
Manager.

Bombay, 18th March 1905.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

NOTICE.

MR. G. B. KHER, L. M. & S., will DELIVER a series of three LECTURES in connection with the above mentioned lectureship, at the Framji Dinshaw Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College on FRIDAYS commencing from FRIDAY the 31st March, 1905, at 4-30 p. m,

SUBJECT:—THERAPEUTICS.
Some important Indigenous Drugs, their preparations and Therapeutical uses.

All members of the Medical profession are invited to attend.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M.D.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I. M. S.
Principal Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 23rd March 1905.

ESTATE OF EDWIN RICHARD SMETHAM DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of EDWIN RICHARD SMETHAM late of Bombay European deceased, who died at Bombay on the 27th day of February, 1905, and Probate of whose Will was on the 22nd day of March, 1905, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ERNEST WILLIAM NOBLE, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required to send in writing their claims to the undersigned at their Office 18 Church Gate Street, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the Assets in his hands to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the undersigned.

SMETHAM BYRNE & NOBLE,
Solicitors for the Executor.

Dated this 22nd March, 1905.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

BAHUR MASON ASKER MAHOMED, late of Bombay Mahomedan.
HARRIET FIRTH (wife of J. G. FIRTH), late of Bombay European Inhabitant.
FAIZULLABHOY TYABALLY, late of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant.
DOMINIC MANOEL MURZELLO, late of Dadur Christian Inhabitant.
HUGH MONIE, late Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
JAMES ALFRED Durning, late Apothecary Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Manmad.
MICHAEL FERNANDES, late Engine Driver, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Igatpuri.

All persons having claims against being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Ag. Administrator-General
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay
23rd March, 1905.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE Is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY, the 10th April, 1905 at 3 p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.
For and on behalf of
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
ભગવાનદાસ વાલજી,
i.e., BHUGWANDASS WALLJEE,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e. LALJEE NARANJEE,
Two of the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1904.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE Is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company which was advertised to be held on FRIDAY the 31st March 1905, will, instead of that day, be held on MONDAY the 10th April next at 3 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For and on behalf of
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
ભગવાનદાસ વાલજી,
i.e., BHUGWANDASS WALLJEE,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e., LALJEE NARANJEE,
Two of the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1904.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

TENDERS FOR COALING H. M. SHIPS AT BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for discharging Admiralty Colliers, Loading and Stacking Coal and Patent Fuel, filling lighters, and Coaling H. M. Ships at Bombay from Admiralty Stores at Arthur Bunder.

Forms for tendering may be obtained of the Assistant Paymaster-in-charge, R. N. Depot, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the above office up to NOON on TUESDAY, 28th March, 1905, and should be marked in the lower left hand corner "Tender for Coaling."

M. G. BROWN,
Assistant Paymaster-in-charge.
R. N. Depot, R. I. M. Yard, Bombay, 22nd March 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 16 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—rising to Rs. 120 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for emporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "MARIA VALERIE" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

"S. S. DJIBOUTI."

THE above Steamer which is now in Dock carries a number of passengers, a Doctor and Stewardess on board. She will leave Bombay March 31st and is bound for Dunkirk direct. Passage fair Rs. 400 Single. Apply.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 10th day of April, 1905, for works in the CONSTRUCTION of BULLOCKS' STABLE OFFICE and STORE ROOMS, &c for the Health Department in C Ward at Grant Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 10, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M. I. M. &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay 21th March, 1905.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.
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BOMBAY.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.

THE K. and S. CYCLE SPORTS this year will be held under the auspices of THE PARSEE Cycling Club on the 13, 14 and 15th April. Applications to

D. E. PATEL,
Honorary Secretary, Club Tent.
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RECEIVED ONLY LAST WEEK
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF
English-made Woollen and Linen
HORSE CLOTHINGS,
Complete with Cap and Strap, to be sold away at Manufacturers' Prices.

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The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1905 at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., are instructed to sell, by public Auction, at No. 9, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome artistic design household furniture made to order by Messrs Robarts, Dowjee Kanjee and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, by Messrs. Elkington, Reed, Barton and others, drawing room carved cabinets, large very handsome side-board with bevelled mirror in centre with drawers, old blue and white Chinaware and jars, dining table, chairs, sofas, China wardrobe, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and hanging almyrahs, oil paintings and engravings, Ditmar's table, wall and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, iron and brass bedsteads, fancy vases and ornaments, lady's Davenport with side drawers, handsome glass-door, show cases, large old blue jars on carved stand, English bracket clock, black-wood wardrobe, rich ornaments, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, cooking utensils, &c., the property of A. A. Bogkas, Esqre.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, two days before the sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th March 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 13 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR, PACHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply for particulars to BAPOO SHEKKAR at Head office, Wai, Branch Offices, Panchgani Bazar and Mahableshwar Bazar.

WANTED A FIRST CLASS COOK for the R. I. M. S. "Canning". Wages Rs. 50 per mensem, rations free. Apply to the MESS PRESIDENT.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

KHANDALA.—TO BE LET large HOUSE, furnished, near St. Peter's School. Excellent Position, Newly Painted. Apply Mr. KARANI, 143, Khetwady Main Road.

SHOP TO LET—Entirely new, tile floor, position splendid, Horaby Road Opposite to Messrs. Grindly Groom and Co. Apply on the first floor MAJU Tea Agency.

TO BE LET well-furnished BUNGALOW off Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st April to end of October. Apply to E. SCARPA, Austrian Lloyd's.

8 SMALL PLOTS of Freehold LAND and Two CHAWLS, at Sankli Road, Byculla, will be SOLD by AUCTION, at 4-30 P.M., on SATURDAY, 25th March.

MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited Price:—Re. 1 per gallon, ex-Godown at Sewree. Rs. 1-1 per gallon, at Parsee Bazaar street. Agents W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

AN Officer's Wife in British Regiment, wishes to recommend a Young Lady as Companion to Lady or Governess to a Child. Box 3190M, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG LADY, of respectable European Parentage, residing in the East, age 19, medium stature, fresh complexion, auburn hair, dark eyes, good looking, strong and healthy, acquainted with all household duties, desires to exchange attested Photograph with a Gentleman, any age, of respectable position and income, with a view to marriage. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, with full particulars E. K. M. D.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The advice of Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retd., is available, without charge, to all Naval, Military, and Civil officers, as also to Members of the Bar, and of all other professions, on the conditions stated in his pamphlet, copy of which can be found in most Mess Libraries, or will be sent free on application. 42 Leinster Gardens, London W.

CHEAP.—We cannot afford to pass inferior work under the misleading name of High Class Work at Cheap Prices. We do real Artistic Work and charge fairly reasonable Prices. A trial solicited. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographers to T. E. Lord Curzon and Lord Lamington, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 2 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 51, which is in use in my House for past 2½ years has given me ever satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—Mrs. D. Narian, Hyderabad Deccan.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 90 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 1 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil, imported by STANDARD Oil Co. of New York, and at their Godowns, Messagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE Oil, 150° sold by STANDARD Oil Co. of New York, at their Godowns, at Messagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ltd., at Rs. 0-4-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Shaw, at Rs. 0-4-3 per case, at Bandora.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only Arab that supplies Hindu Lady Sweepers and remarkable high Class Bearer. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the leading Clubs and Messes, especially First Class Grooms and Gentlemen Servants, for whom we guarantee. See Bombay, 15, 2, and Madras 16, 2 for each Servant.—No. 2, Queen's Road Circus, Fort, Bombay. Established 1851, 1905.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most effective quality, undertaken by EAST INDIAN ELECTRO COMPANY, Electro Engineers and Platers in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO READING MACHINE (by Harrod of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Asiatic, The National Review, Calcutta Review etc., etc. Apply O. O. care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, the Translator, etc., Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandford, B. Agent A. William Caylie. Apply "A." care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Heads, Blanks, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large quantities. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette Steam Press."

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Manager.

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GEORGE MILLER,
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

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Carriage Builder,
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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1818.

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Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Second-hand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR..... £3,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,000,000
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ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

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HAIR RESTORING OINTMENT,

FOR REPRODUCING HAIR ON HORSES AND OTHER ANIMALS.

In Collapsible Tubes, Rs. 1-2 each.

THIS is a capital preparation for promoting and stimulating the growth of hair where it has been removed by scrapes, cuts, bruises, saddle-galls, harness-chafes, blister marks, broken knees, etc., and it expedites the healing of the wound.

If the roots have not been destroyed, the hair will begin to appear in six or eight days after using the Ointment; but it must be borne in mind that if the roots are destroyed, this Preparation (or any other) will not reproduce hair.

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,

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INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.

BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.

60 TAMARIND LANE.

NERVE VIGOUR PILLS.

TONIC RESTORATIVE AND STIMULANT.

Indicated in all forms of exhaustion, mental inertia and loss of nerve power.

Their stimulating and sustaining effects on the nervous system are immediate.—

Rs. 2-8 per bottle

DOSE:—One to two Pills three times a day.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & Co.,

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

WILL'S FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DIVINE SERVICES.

III SUNDAY, IN LENT, MARCH 26.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
9 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral Merbecke.
Hymns—249, 337 and 234.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants
Anthem—
Hymns—245, 329 and 184.
Collections for—Choir Fund
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. PETER MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)—Preacher Rev Father Bisco.
6 p.m.—Evensong Choral—Preacher Rev Father Langmore.
Alms for Choir and Organ.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

(Madras Time).

8-30 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Eucharist with Sermon
Hymns—315, 309 and 324.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—150, 151 and 269.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening service
Paraphrase—2 Tune 112.
Hymn—102.
Hymn—174.
Hymn—3.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road.)

11 a.m.—United Service (St Andrew's Church)
4-30 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening service—Rev Alex S Crichton
Hymns—94, 195, and 169.
Psalm—23.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 45 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
4-30 p.m. Service for the young
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral Merbecke.
Hymns—82, 184 and 275.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—94, 198 and 449.
Offertories for Church Expenses

WESLEYAN CHURCH
Colaba Causeway.

9 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A
6 p.m.—Evening Service Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. A. J Reynell
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Reynell
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a. m.—Matins.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion Choral.
4-45 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Choral—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' SHAMEN'S CHURCH,
(Frere Road.)

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Sundays

7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
9-30 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Lent
7-30 a.m.—Thursdays Holy Eucharist
6-30 p.m.—Fridays Special Service and Address

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, MARCH 23.

Major Deas, S and T Corps on inspection duty from Ahmedabad.

2nd Lieut G. H. Pilnston, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, on leave from Poona.

Lieut Laboste, Warwickshire Regiment, on duty from Karachi.

Major H H Butler, R F A, on leave from Kirkee.

Lieut J Ardolino, 74th Punjabis, on leave from Saugor.

Lieut-Col A B Leslie on 112th I on furlough from Deesa.

Lieut W. O. Paterson, 2nd E Lancashire on leave from Poona.

Lieut L B Scott, I M S, on leave from Feroxepore.

Captain H Wood, R E, on leave from Umballa.

Major and B C Lieut-Col Cowie, R D, on leave from Lahore.

DEPARTURES, MARCH 23.

Lieut Stevenson, North Fusiliers on leave from Jhansi.

Lieut J E Hathornthwaite, 12lst Pioneers, on leave to England.

Lieut W L Twiss, 9th Goorkhas, on leave to England.

Captain H Wood, R E, on leave to England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 23.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£91 5-16	= unchanged
5 do. Rentes	£100	= + 1-4
5 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1-2	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1-4	= — 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 9-16	= — 5-16
2 months hence	26 5-16	= — 5-16
Spot in New York	—	= ....

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·18	= — 1 1-2
Berlin	20·43 3 4	= — 1-2
New York Demand	....	= ....

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 1-2 per cent	= + 1-4

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Imperatrix and Polynesian on 21st inst.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·24—4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8—1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 9,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

Mar.-April 4·10 —1		April-May 4·11 —1
May-June 4·14 —1	June-July 4·16 —1	July-Aug 4·17 —1
Aug.-Sept. 4·18 —1	Sep.-Oct. 4·19 —1	Oct.-Nov 4·20 ...
	Nov.-Dec 4·20 —1	

LINSEED—
Linseed 36 3-4 buyers tone firm

SUGAR—
Sugar 6 3-16 — 1-16 tone dull

RUBBER—
Rubber 5s 6d business done

Silver in New York 57 1-2 — 2-4
Demands Bills 4·85 3-4 — 1-4

Receipts at U S Ports	23,000 bales
Do. last year	8,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	12,000 "
Do. do Continent	17,000 "

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8·15 unchanged
Futures, month of March	7·09 + 1 } a
Do, do, July	7·63 + 5 } a

a Advance owing to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 5-8 unchanged
Futures, month of June	7·50 + 7
Do, do. Sept.	7·57 + 6
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 23rd March, 1905 :—

Cotton	14,277 bales.
Wheat	17,714 cwts.
Linseed	16,311 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,041 "
Gingellyseed	4,393 "
Poppyseed	911 "
Groundnuts	2,523 "
Castorseed	923 "
Rice	15,639 "
Myrabollams	4,741 "
Cottonseed	9,514 "
Mowrseed	83 "
Gram	4,611 "
Joowar	10,180 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MARCH 24.

SINCE the departure of last mail, business generally has been interfered with owing to the partial or total closing of various markets for native holidays, and the consequent slackness of trade.

COTTON.

During the week the fluctuations in the American markets have been more accentuated, though, as our figures below will show, the tendency has been on the whole towards lower prices. The markets on the American side seem to be very touchy, and the slightest pretext is seized upon by "bulls" or "bears" to get the upper hand. One of the latest of Reuter's reports was that the market in New York had "declined owing to port receipts running above expectations." Increased receipts *must* continue if the crop is to reach anything approaching current expectations. Undoubtedly a considerable quantity of Cotton will not come into sight at all this season, but so far receipts point to a crop of little more than 12 million bales, and they have not been so startlingly large lately as to cause a decline. The trade is in too flourishing a state to admit of a fall in prices to any extent, and we see no reason for changing the opinion we formerly expressed that Cotton in the neighbourhood of 4d. per lb. is not thought by any means too dear. It now remains to be seen to what extent the acreage will be reduced for the next season, as this is the chief point to be taken into consideration. Estimates to hand by the mail tell of a reduction of 20 per cent., and a still larger reduction in the use of fertilizers, but little reliance can be placed on such estimates which can only be guess work as yet.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since our last mail left :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
March 17th	4·31	8·20
" 18th	4·31	8·20
" 20th	4·29	8·30
" 21st	4·24	8·25
" 22nd	4·28	8·15
" 23rd	4·24	

The following are the daily quotations for futures, Liverpool, March-April, and New York, March :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
March 17th	4·17	7·63
" 18th	4·13	7·66
" 20th	4·17	7·78
" 21st	4·17	7·66
" 22nd	4·11	7·58
" 23rd	4·10	

Locally there is little change to report in the market since the departure of last mail. The fluctuations have been slight and the enquiry both from Experters and Mills on a limited scale. High class Nagpore descriptions are most in demand and good prices are obtainable for nice lots for immediate shipment. Deliveries against contracts for this month are fairly heavy, but it is difficult for the outside public to arrive at a fair estimate of these as no publication is made by the Bombay Cotton Trades Association, or Bombay Cotton Exchange, of the deliveries made under survey. Prices here continue to rule high in comparison with Home values, and the little new business, doing for Europe last week, has been checked by sellers not giving way to meet the drop in rates at Home. It is reported that shipments for Japan up to the end of this month will be heavy.

The "Sutta" market has attracted considerable attention since we last wrote, to-morrow, 25th March, being settlement day for "good" M. G. Broach. Various rumours have been afloat during the week of weighing over large quantities, and the steadiness of the market the last two days, notwithstanding the fall in prices advised from America, seems to indicate that the "bulls" will be able to maintain values. There are few delivery orders offering, and buyers are readily to be found at the least reduction on the market rate. The fluctuations during the week have been about Rs. 6 per candy, the highest and lowest points touched being respectively Rs. 204 and Rs. 198 for "good" Broach. This evening the market closes at Rs. 200 after opening this morning at Rs. 201.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	100,059
Receipts from 1st Oct to 16th March	1,554,417
Shipments for week to Europe	9,097
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	700
Total	9,797

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 16th March.

Europe	194,435
Japan	273,718
China	16,609
Coast Ports	16,873
Total	501,635

Afloat in Harbour for Europe	8,722
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	43,993

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone.—Steady.

Estimated sales	bales	8,000
Imports	"	30,000

Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·12 +2	4·13 +2	4·16 +2	4·18 +2	4·19 +2

Aug.-Sept	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov	Nov-Dec.	
4·20 +2	4·21 +2	4·22 +2	4·2 +2	

COTTON.—The market closes quiet but steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.)(Ry. terms)	167	156	25	March
Bengals, M. G Ry terms	175	165	...	do
Sind-Punjab M G.	175	165	...	do
Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)	179	173	...	do
Khandeish do.		170	164	do
Jalgaon do		172	165	do
Khanganm fair staple (M-G)	179	173		do
Karanja do. do do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	189	183		do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	185	179		do
Nagpore and Kampti do	191	185		do
Broach (M.-G.)	201	200	200	do
Dharwar (S.-G)			194	25 May
Westerns			186	do

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—During the interval rates have advanced 3 to 4 annas per cwt. The business passing has however been small, and at the close the market is steady.

RAPESEED has ruled quiet but steady and prices are practically unchanged, but the inquiry is limited either for ready or forward and the market closes quiet.

POPPYSEED.—The market has been firm and rates have advanced 4 annas per cwt. since our last report with however little business doing.

CASTORSEED is quiet and unchanged with only a small business passing.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market is quiet, but rates are well maintained owing to stocks being almost exhausted and arrivals small. Business is difficult, and sellers are in a position to hold out for their demands.

WHEAT.—Since we last wrote, the market has ruled quiet but steady with little or no change in rates.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton	100,096 bales
Wheat	89,081 cwts
Linseed	118,301 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	39,560 "
Gingellyseed	34,953 "
Poppyseed	1,414 "
Groundnuts	10,139 "
Castorseed	12,458 "
Rice	115,033 "
Myrabollams	17,853 "
Cottonseed	32,989 "
Mowrseed	295 "
Gram	28,042 "
Joowar	77,843 "
Maize	900 "

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed —Tone steady.			
Ready	6	4	0
Forward April-May	6	5	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet but steady			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. ...	6	1	0
Do. Forward April-May	6	2	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	8	0
Do, Forward April-May	6	9	0
Yellow Guzerat. Ready	6	10	0
Do Forward April-May.....	6	11	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet but steady			
Ready	7	0	0
Forward April-May ...	7	2	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready Sellers	28	0	0
Forward April-May ...	29	4	0
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quieter.			
Howree Khandeish	45	0	0
15 per cent Mixed.....	45	0	0 (Nominal.
25 per cent. " ... "	44	0	0 no busi-
50 per cent " ... "	43	0	0 ness doing.
Black Kutnee ... "	38	0	0
Yellow Hingenghat sellers	51	0	0
WHEAT.—Tone steady			
White Delhi Ready ...	4	9	0
Do do. April-May	4	8	0

FREIGHTS.

The market is unchanged, and there is very little to report during the past week. For Antwerp and Hull 14s. 3d. has been done for seeds, and for ready loading we quote 14s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. and April-May 14s. to 14s. 6d. picked ports. For forward, a line has been done at 14s picked ports, April loading.

The following fixtures are reported during the interval.

s. s. "Caspian" at 15s. 3d. March-April loading picked ports.

s. s. "Regent" due here on the 28th March in ballast at 14s. 9d. picked ports.

MONEY.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent	
Bank of Bombay do	do	do	8 do
Bank of Bengal do	do	do	8 do
Bank of Madras do	15th	do	8 do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 16th March as compared with that of the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs	6,27,121	Decrease
Other Deposits	"	12,87,134	Increase
Sundries	"	24,208	do.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	1,735	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities ...	"	1,69,325	do.
Credits on Securities	"	4,75,749	Increase
Loans, do. ...	"	14,91,411	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased ...	"	12,57,155	do.
Balance with other Banks ...	"	8,390	Increase
Sundries	"	10,886	Decrease
Cash	"	31,30,330	Increase

The Bank of Bombay Weekly Cash balance is 31 lakhs up and no change has been made in the bank-rate which remains at 8 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 27 lakhs up and the bank-rate is also left unchanged at 8 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Madras cash balance is 6½ lakhs up, the rate remaining unaltered at 8 per cent. per annum. The rate for short fixed deposits for 2 months is now 5 1/2 per cent.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amounts of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last, was Rs. 1,16,40,000. At the weekly bidding on Wednesday, 80 lakhs was put up for tender of which amount 52·30 lakhs was taken in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 27·70 lakhs in Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 4 1-16d., tenderers in both cases receiving 42 per cent. Extra allotments were made during the week, of Rs. 30,000, in Bills at 1s. 4 1-16d and after the biddings 1·10 lakhs Bills at the same rate. The amount advertised for allotment next week is reduced to 70 lakhs.

The mail of the 10th March brings £200,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	56,40,000
Bombay	"	21,60,000
Madras	"	6,50,000
Total	Rs.	84,50,000

The mail of the 17th March brings £60,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and £90,000 silver for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills.—

Calcutta	Rs.	44,70,000
Bombay	"	31,70,000
Madras	"	13,20,000
Total	Rs.	89,60,000

The mail of the 24th March brings £160,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	10,00,000
Bombay	"	2,630,000
Madras	"	17,40,000
Total	Rs.	53,70,000

EXCHANGE.

There is little or no change to report in this market since we last wrote, the Banks having been closed for two days during the week on account of Native holidays. The Secretary of State sold the 80 lakhs Council Drafts, offered on Wednesday at 1s. 4 1 32d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-16d. for Telegraphic Transfers. The Budget Statement, issued on Wednesday last, gives the amount to be drawn during the coming Financial year as £16,500,000.

Sterling Exchange is quiet but steady and T. T. is quoted at 1s. 4 1-32d. up to 15th April. Demand being 1s. 4 1-16d. to same date. For rest of April we quote 1s. 4d. T T. and for May-June 1s. 3 31-32d T T. In Mercantile Paper 3 months' sight, D A bills are quoted 1s 4 7-32d. up to 15th April, and 6 months' bills 15s. 4 5-16d. to 2 32d. from 15th April to 15th May; 3 months' Bills are 1s 4 3-16d. but there is little or nothing doing for any delivery.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s	4 7-32
Do 6 do	do	do	1s. 4 5-16 to 1s. 4 9 32
French Francs 3 do	do	do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do	do	do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight			135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do	do	do	188 1-2
Japan 90 do	do	do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

At the beginning of the week, the market was closed for two days owing to Native holidays, and on reopening on Wednesday morning, ruled fairly steady until the publication of the Budget, when a fall of over 1-4 per cent took place. The main factors in the Budget which will act on the Paper market are the New Loan of 4 crores, which will be issued in India, and the sterling loan of £2,000,000 to be issued in London. There has been a fair amount of business done in the Bazaar, the last two or three days, and the rate ruled steady at Rs. 98·7 to Rs. 98·8. We close as follows :—

3 1-2 per cent. cash	98·7
3 1-2 per cent. 1st April	98·7
3 per cent. ready	87·0

		Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent	Bombay Port Trust	1933	104
4 per cent	" "	1930	105 0
4 per cent	" "	1932	105 0
4 per cent	" "	1934	105 4
4 per cent	Bombay Municipal	1934	104 8
5 per cent	" "	1943	104 8
5 per cent	" "	Tanna	120
5 per cent	" "	Sanitary	117
4 per cent	Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	103 8
4 per cent	"	1964	103 12

BULLION.

Silver has fluctuated during the week in sympathy with London prices. The daily off-take has averaged about 80 bars, and the Banks are reported to have sold heavily since we last wrote. There is no change in the Bar Gold. We close steady as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	23	15	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	3
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	6
Do, Dragons	13	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68	1	0
Do, 1st settlement	67	15	0
Do, 2nd do.	67	11	0

PIECE-GOODS.

The market has been very quiet during the interval owing to the absence of demand from up-country markets on account of the holidays. Prices are steady and within a few days a good all round business is generally looked for.

LOCAL YARNS.

Since we last wrote the following telegrams have come to hand from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly sales.
Shanghai	60,000	45,000	3,000
Hong Kong	36,000	31,000	3,000
	96,000	76,000	6,000
	172,000		

We have no change to report in quotations, and the local market continues quiet but steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The markets keep steady, but only a small business for forward delivery is reported in Copper, and there is nothing doing in Yellow Metal.

IRON AND STEEL.—The market is firm and some business is reported to have been done in G. C. Sheets for forward shipment.

SPELTER AND QUICKSILVER are steady and business has been done for near shipment.

COALS.

There has been a marked improvement in business since our last report. The difficulties regarding freights have been overcome to some extent, and importers have been able to place themselves more at the requirements of buyers. A line of 10,000 tons Shaw's ordinary, August to December shipment, have been done at Rs. 10-6 and near lots of Seebpore to the extent of about 4,000 tons have been sold at Rs. 11-6. Deshergarh has not been so much in demand. Small sales of Jardine's Navigation are reported at Rs. 10-12 and also of South Yorkshire at Rs. 13-8.

SHARES.

The market is steady, Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,327 1/2. Commercials are unchanged at Rs. 40. In Mill shares, Alliance have improved to Rs. 185; Bombay Cotton Mill shares to Rs. 535; Central Indias to Rs. 1,760. Chinas are quiet at Rs. 780. Oonnaughts have changed hands at Rs. 495. Colaba Land and Mill shares have gradually advanced to Rs. 627 1/2. Coorla are unchanged at Rs. 690. Currimbhoys at Rs. 740. Davids are steady at Rs. 33). Empress have changed hands at Rs 282 1/2. Hindustans at and about Rs. 585. Howard and Bullough are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 490. Imperial Cotton at and about Rs. 147 1/2. Indian Manufacturing have improved to Rs. 645. James Greaves are at Rs. 405. Jamsheds are quiet at Rs. 142 1/2. Jevraj Baloo have improved to Rs. 430. Jubilee are quiet at Rs. 477 1/2. Khatau Makanji have changed hands at Rs. 475. Leopolds are weak at Rs. 102. Lukmida's have improved to Rs. 475. Madras United to Rs. 2,350. Manokji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 2,435. Morarjis are steady at Rs. 2,050. Sholahpurs have advanced to Rs. 2,475. Queens have ruled at and about Rs. 800. Ripons have changed hands at Rs. 750. Sassoon Spinning have jumped up to Rs. 880. Southern Marathas have changed hands at and about Rs. 192 1/2. Standards have advanced to Rs. 600. Swadeshis are steady at Rs. 1,150. Western Indias are steady at Rs. 490. Kohinoors are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 552 1/2. Ahmedabad Advance are unchanged at Rs. 650, Luxmi Cotton are quiet at Rs. 1,920, Centuries are ruling at about Rs. 1,620 and Textiles at Rs. 975. In Press Companies, Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 545 and are quiet at the rate. Indian Cotton are quiet at Rs. 150, New Berars are quie tat Rs. 515, Volkarts have changed hands at Rs. 1,075. In Miscellaneous list, Alcocks are steady at Rs. 290, Badham Piles at Rs. 162, Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 3,100 and quarter shares at Rs. 2,050, Bombay Flours are weak at Rs. 760, Delhi Flours at Rs. 1,77 1/2, Kemps have changed hands at Rs. 248, Treachers at Rs. 592 1/2, Marcks are unchanged at Rs. 139, Oriental Life have changed hands at Rs. 143, Port Canning at Rs.437 1/2 Thackers at Rs. 205, Bombay Teleph ones at Rs. 30. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 502 1/2, Tapti Valleys have improved to Rs. 382 1/2, at which rate they have changed hands and are in demand The remainders are unchanged.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 10TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 10th March. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ault, Miss
Bender, Mr W E G
Bennett, Mr A
Bowden, Mr J B
Dane, Lieut W R
Hargreaves, Mr
May, Mr w B
Mard rnott, Mr
Nesbit Mr H
Roberts, Mr G

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ault, Mr
Arabouns, Mrs
Brockman, Mrs D
Caird, Miss
Clark, Mrs
Dawson, Mr W H
Gordon, Mr W
Gravesl, Mr A
Grimshaw, Mr W
Hansen, Mr N M
Hance, Mr H J
Hunt, Capt S
Kees, Capt J
Mackenzie, Mr T R S
Parsley, Mr J G

FROM BRINDISI—Wren, Mr A F

FROM PORT SAID.

Atkinson, Mr J A
Brown, Col S H
Bocharides, Mr G
Wright, Mr A N

FROM ADEN.

Abdurchaman Jasub
Boyds, Mrs
Chanal, Purset
Gail, Lt L
Gouled Sayjee
Pandya, A J
Rownsres, Rev H

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ARBUTHNOT—BOURSOT—March 1, at "Our Lady of Victories," Kensington, Capt R J W Arbuthnot, 3rd batt. Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt), son of the late Major R C Arbuthnot, to Winefride Teresa, daughter of A Bourgot.

CHICHESTER—CHRISTY—March 1, at Holy Trinity, Kensington Gore, London, Capt C H Chichester, 3rd batt. Devonshire Regt, to Margaret Blanche, daughter of the late S Christy.

CLARKE—DESPARD—March 1, at St James's, Kidbrook, Blackheath, W B Clarke to Ellen F A Robertson (Paddy), daughter of the late Lieut-Col W E Despard, Royal Marine Light Inf.

GILMOUR—LOWRY-CORRY—March 4, at St Peter's Church, Eaton Square, W Gilmour to Muriel, daughter of Admiral the Hon A Lowry-Corry.

HICKS—DURANT—March 1, at St Andrew's Parish Church Stamford Hill, H B Hicks to Agnes Mabel, daughter of Capt J R Durant.

PALMER—JENKINS—March 2, at St Mary Magdalene's, Paddington, F E C Palmer, formerly York and Lancaster Regt, to Janet Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev J C Jenkins, chaplain, Church of the Resurrection, Brussels.

PRICE—BRASSEY—March 2, at St Nicholas' Church, Heythrop, Capt R K Price (late of the Buffs) to May Eleanor Annie, daughter of A Brassey.

TRYON—VIVIAN—Feb 28, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, Captain G C Tryon (late Grenadier Guard), son

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905.

COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

COMMERCE and industry are the two subjects that seem to attract most attention in this utilitarian age. How to fit a nation to take the lead in the trade of the world is a question that many countries have been long trying to solve. A comparison of the methods employed in different lands which have done much for education generally and are now engaged in evolving a system that shall train their youth to be industrial leaders, from the pen of Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, is of immediate interest. In an article on "Political Problems in Europe" in "Scribner," this expert considers the Government system of education from the industrial and commercial point of view as it bears directly on the lives and fortunes of the people. He shows how, from a plan of general and somewhat indefinite instruction that was once held sufficient for the ordinary mental equipment of young people, many Governments have come to realise that special training is as absolutely indispensable for the worker and artisan as for the engineer. Entry to the learned professions has also to be made through the narrower gate of a more definite and complete education under experts than was formerly the case. The rule of thumb is past. Training of eye, hand and brain follows well-defined and ever stricter lines, for industry is more highly organised and the close competition of many countries in the commerce of the world obliges men to think out scientific and economical processes that will make work profitable. Facilities of transport are so levelling up traders in all parts of the globe that the nations neglecting technical training and scientific education will inevitably be left behind in the race. Long ago, as a great railway magnate explained to Mr. Vanderlip, rough and ready men, who could get the train through, no matter how, whose resourcefulness was equal to any unforeseen emergency, were indispensable in the organisation of the railway lines of America. The need for a techuically educated man was not felt, there was even a prejudice against him. But when competition set in and profits declined, the designer of an economically running locomotive, of a mathematically calculated bridge that cost less, and could bear more strain than the recklessly built ones of earlier days, was recognised as a more valuable worker, and better suited to the perfected organisation that followed as a matter of course on the crude management that did well enough when railways were young. "Technical training," says this expert, "is becoming of vastly more importance than ever before, and those nations which are offering the best technical training to their youths are making the most rapid industrial progress. A study of the international field brings that fact out with perfect clearness. Where education is lacking, industry is lagging; where education is stereotyped, industry is without initiative."

Hitherto, the American educational system has chiefly aimed at turning out intelligent citizens, not necessarily effective industrial units. Germany realised, years ago, that her best plan was that which would produce trained economic units, and according to Mr Vanderlip no other nation administers so intelligently a system that trains men to work so efficiently. France, he declares, aims more at preparing persons to pass Government examinations and has with this view formed a stereotyped educational mould through which all the youth of the country must pass. The advantages are considerable to the individual, but fatal to the nation. Every one in France hankers after Government employment, and compulsory military service is considerably reduced for those who pass the Government Civil Service examination. French national educations identical all over the Republic and produces a strangely uniform mental type among the middle classes. It is strange that a Republic should have organised a most autocratic school system, exactly and incredibly uniform. Teachers have no latitude. From north to south in France, on any given day, the same lesson is being taught out of the same book to the same class. The closing of the clerical schools will make the system, if anything, more stereotyped than before. The technical institutions are, however, distinctly good, they specialise with much discrimination, and the trade schools not being part of the national system, have a character and value of their own, although the tasks set for the student are cruelly trying to his memory. He is crammed with knowledge, but not taught to think, if Mr. Vanderlip is correct. He insists that the nation is consequently stationary in commerce, industry and business development. If that be so, it must on the other hand be admitted that in matters of taste and art, France has attained a place as high as any other nation. Industrial organisation is a fine thing, but artistic excellence is many degrees beyond it, and France possesses that gift par excellence. England comes out of the comparison here rather badly. Her national system of education is, says this critic, still far too much in the hands of the clericals to encourage him in hoping for a successful modern system of primary education. It may be good for the morals of the nation, but industry or nothing is Mr. Vanderlip's cry. In England he finds none of the standards set up that are deemed essentials in other countries. "No British statesman seems ever to have conceived that a perfect system of education would redound to national greatness" he exclaims. Parliament spent months debating what share the Church of England should have in the control of the schools, but there seemed to be no recognition of the need for an efficient modern school system. Mr. Chamberlain, indeed, spoke at Birmingham on the need for the higher education of those who were to be leaders of industry, and Sir William White told Mr. Balfour that although England held the lead in ship-building both Germany and the United States were a long way ahead in the science of the trade. The view that it is the duty of the State to defray the whole or a large part of the cost of higher education is still very far from being a national creed. Mr. Vanderlip is convinced, however, that the need for enlarged facilities for technical education in England is immediate and obvious, and he even goes so far as to say that the loss of prestige suffered by England in the commercial life of the world is directly due to the indifference of the representative men, who shape English public opinion to the importance of an adequate school system.

Little Switzerland has more efficient technical schools for her size than most countries. Agencies provide special study and training near the local centre of each industry. Watchmaking, weaving, wood-carving, dress-making and, in fine, every trade has its preparatory school. But Germany, in the thoroughness with which she enables those engaged in any trade whatsoever to improve themselves, is acknowledged to be superior to the United States or any other country. There is a system of evening schools of general education in all the large German towns besides trade and technical schools that embrace everything necessary to be taught. Industrial chemistry is a field in which the Fatherland stands easily first. This excellence is an enormous advantage to her in the race for commercial superiority. Though in other departments small salaries are the rule, a professor of industrial chemistry in Germany commands high pay, and is held in honor in scientific circles. It is not easy to tempt such men into the service of other countries, for even America could not afford to offer a salary commensurate with that they get in Germany, where the solution of industrial chemical problems demands the highest skill of technical experts and brings about a remunerative relation between the schools and the great industrial centres. The training of the mental perceptions, encouragement of the power of original observation, and the development of oral expression are three cardinal points observed in the German educational curriculum. An American and, we presume, an English boy, having to follow the regime of a German or French technical school, would find, Mr. Vanderlip says, that his home work had been but an idle holiday in comparison. Seven o'clock in a summer morning and eight in winter find the pupils at school and strict, almost military discipline, is the rule. The trade-schools which are designed to train the rank and file of the nation are having an almost incalculable effect upon the country, while higher commercial education, that provided in the "Handelhochschule" fits men for higher positions in commercial life. Theoretical training is here carried on in political economy, law and languages; the young men are inspired with the exact, inquiring, researching spirit of the scientific worker, and the highest university instruction is combined with the best technical teaching. The ordinary course is over two years. The Emperor takes the keenest interest in these technical schools, and talks with all the great leaders in scientific industries, thus casting his influence into the commercial scale of the Empire, knowing well that employment keeps his people at home, usefully and profitably at work, instead of wandering overseas in search of a living wage. In spite of the excellence attributed by Mr. Vanderlip to some other countries in the matter of industrial education, there is no need for despair over England's delay in forging new educational shackles. It is the other countries that still have lee-way to make up. It does not follow that they will eventually pass Great Britain in the race, although pessimists are watching the course with a jaundiced eye.

BRIBERY IN BUSINESS.

It is doubtful even if legislation will put an end to commercial bribery in its many and insidious forms. But it is satisfactory to find that the need for some check on the evil is becoming widely recognised in England. Business firms which resolutely set their face against secret commissions naturally are greatly handicapped in competition with less scrupulous firms, but even the latter now find that the practice of bribery imposes too great a tax upon their profits. One result is that inferior goods are supplied and buyers are doubly defrauded. There is scarcely a branch of commerce or industry that is free from the evil, but there are certain trades which seem to especially favour the system of secret bribes. Recently a well-known soap manufacturer narrated his experiences of how it affects that business; and it appears from an account given in a home paper that the kindred trades of oil and drysaltery are honey-combed with the giving and taking of secret bribes to an extent greater than any other industry. It is not difficult to understand why the oil trade should have gained such notoriety. Mill-owners and workshop managers in this country need no enlightenment on this subject. In England the evil has arisen by travellers directly greasing the palms of engineers and engine-tenters in factories. With too many of these employes, the result of testing a barrel of oil, tallow or other product depends largely on the size of the tip and the prospect of future commission. Men have been known to condemn samples of oil as poor and full of grit after having thrown into the barrel a handful of engine ashes. The merchant may have known that it was impossible for grit to have been present in the oil when delivered, but it had not been refined by a tip to the engineman. It is told of one firm that, becoming suspicious of their engineman's partiality for a particular brand of lubricant, they bought six barrels of the same oil through another dealer. The barrels were delivered at the goods warehouse of a neighbouring station where all identification marks were removed. The oil was then delivered to the engineer with instructions to give it a fair trial. His final report on the oil was: "Poor stuff and not half as good as the old sort." He supported his verdict with a number of specific complaints. What his feelings were when he was informed that it was the "old sort" he had been using and that his opinion on the merits of lubricants would not again be considered, it is not difficult to imagine. Nor is it necessary to be told that the firm have experienced no more trouble with their engineer. The sale of engine and mill furnishings, such as asbestos, belting, rubber rings, valves and steam jointing also seems to be a cause of general and liberal bribery by travellers. In the drysaltery trade secret commissions are mainly given in connection with the dyeing industry. Almost open corruption formerly prevailed in this trade where the recipient of bribes is usually the head dyer of a works; but the summary dismissal of many well paid foremen on this account has produced the adoption of secret methods. The bribery is, however, no less prevalent than formerly. The woollen and worsted cloth trades are also said to be similarly infected with this business disease. It has spread with the stress of competition, and sellers have developed many and devious methods of turning the principle of "backshish" to the advantage of their business. Many travellers though forbidden by their firms to offer bribes are nevertheless obliged to do it to obtain orders or to obtain access to those who are in a position to give them. This expenditure has somehow to be squared out of the amount allowed for ordinary expenses. Other travellers are given large sums for Christmas gifts to men who can influence trade. The very competition which has given rise to the system has, however, reached a stage when business men are asking if even bribery pays?

THE draft scheme for the improvement of the harbour at Madras has been published. It embraces a third pier, a Customs house, Customs sheds, export sheds, road and railway communications, trucks cranes, weigh-bridges, turn-tables, etc., the whole to cost about 11 lakhs of rupees.

AN Ootacamund correspondent writes:—"We appear to be on the eve of great changes in Municipal Administration, both in Ootacamund and in Coonoor, where the taxpayers are clamouring against highly paid Chairmen. The Chairman of Ootacamund is going on a year's furlough, and that of Coonoor is reduced to the position of a delegate, both preliminary to the appointment of an Assistant Collector and "ex-officio" Chairman without expense to the Municipalities."

ACCORDING to a Parliamentary return the National Debt was reduced during the year ending March last by more than £3,000,000. The Debt then stood at £762,629,776.

THE North-Western Railway has just signed, sealed and delivered perhaps the largest contract it has ever entered into since it became a going concern. A contract for 66 lakhs of rupees worth of sleepers is not signed every day, says "Railways." The sleepers contracted for are, of course, deodar, and they represent a five or six years' supply. Even in sterling 66 lakhs of depreciated rupees came to a goodly sum, for they figure out to £440,000, or not very far short of half a million.

AN extraordinary shooting affair is reported from Saugor. It appears that Private McPherson, F. Company, Welsh Regiment, proceeded to Saugor on a shooting pass, and was there accompanied by an experienced shikari. They succeeded in shooting a large panther and hastened to capture their prey. But the animal was not dead, and on their near approach sprang at the shikari, felling him to the ground. McPherson, hastily loading his rifle, fired but unfortunately the bullet found its way to the shikari, who died from the wound. McPherson himself was badly mauled, and he is in the local hospital.

THE Rev. J. P. Sandland writes as follows to the "Express":—"'An ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory.' Dr. Osler thinks man's best work is done before he is forty, and men are useless at sixty. I took down all my theories at sixty and started life anew. In my best days it took me all my time to walk three miles in thirty-six minutes. Now I can do it in thirty minutes. I often work from 6 a.m. till 11 p.m. I never worked harder all my life. I am nearly seventy. Animals live as long as five times the age at which they attain maturity. At this rate, man should live 125 years. And so sixty is scarcely half his lifetime. All that I can say is, I never possessed so much vitality as now."

THE funds available for the Victorian Memorial in London are not sufficient to complete the full scheme, and it has therefore been decided that the sculpture in the Processional Road shall be suppressed. Mr. M. H. Spielmann is authority for the statement that in consequence of the considerable sums contributed by the Colonies, the gates with the armorial decorations of arms and emblems of these Colonies, and the sculptures facing them on the side fountains, will be set up in their names. The Mall side is allotted to Australia, that on the north to Canada, and the entrance from the Processional way to South Africa. The great fountains in the quadrants will bear respectively the names of West Africa and the Indian dependencies and Newfoundland and the West Indies.

THE Royal House of Sweden, like that of Austria, has not been without its family troubles, which have generally taken the direction of a son becoming enamoured of someone not of the Royal blood and renouncing his rights of succession as a consequence. Prince Oscar of Sweden, the King's second son took this course and resigned his potential claims to the throne in exchange for a happy marriage, though he in no way quarrelled with his family in so doing. Political difficulties exist also to vex the wearer of the Swedish crown, for the animosity between Norway and Sweden does not diminish, and a certain amount of poverty keeps a large portion of the community in a constant state of unrest. The Court of Sweden has been described as one of the simplest and most homely in Europe. The poorest subject may call and speak to the King with no more formality than the sending in of his name. In part this is doubtless due to the simple life of the Swedish people, but it has been ascribed also in considerable measure to the influence of the Queen of Sweden, whose democratic sympathies and unsophisticated tastes, as well as her strong religious leanings, are well known. It has, indeed, been rumoured more than once that she contemplated joining the Salvation Army, though there was never any truth in this.

MONJARET has retired into private life. He was one of the glories of the French Republic. Alas, so transient is fame that it seems necessary to introduce the hero. Monjaret was the outrider of the presidential equipage. Like the lamb belonging to the young person whom history has named Mary, wherever the President went Monjaret was sure to go. A noble creature he was in his best days. Resplendent in a uniform surmounted by a three-cornered hat, with a cutlass dangling from his belt he cut a braver figure in the public eye than the President himself to whom Providence has only vouchsafed plain evening dress. The common people held their children up so that they might view the gorgeous embodiment of the Democracy. He became a public personage whose opinion was sought on all manner of subjects. He was photographed, cinematographed, post-cardographed. Did he become too big for his top-boots or what precisely was the reason of his fall? No one seems to know. But fall he did. Since the exhibition year we have seen him no more in State processions. His eclipse affected people vastly more than a mere change of rulers. When Casimir-Perier, who invented Monjaret, quitted office, in so mysterious a way, Parisians asked each other anxiously: "Will he stay?" The "he" meant Monjaret and not anybody else. He was their chief concern.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

IN the House of Lords on Tuesday, March 7, the Earl of Lytton rose to call attention to the scheme at present under the consideration of the India Office for the removal of the Forest Department, now at Coopers Hill, to the University of Oxford, and to move "That, in the opinion of the House, the Indian Forest Service should be open to all the Universities of the United Kingdom." He said that this question involved an important principle which was vital to the interests of the Universities. This principle was whether the right of admission to an important branch of the public service should be confined to one University endowed out of public funds, or whether, as had always been the case in other branches of the public service, it should be thrown open to all candidates of Universities alike on equal terms. He sketched the history of the question, pointing out that Coopers Hill College was shortly to be abolished, that the School of Forestry there, was to be transferred to Oxford, and that it was intended to hold an examination of all students at the end of the first year at the University. The proposals had aroused a great deal of hostility on the part of the authorities of other Universities, in the belief that they would be shut out from the opportunity of providing candidates for the Indian and Colonial Forest Service. The authorities at Cambridge had protested; and the Secretary for India stated in reply that it was considered essential that the Professor and Assistant Professor of Forestry hitherto entrusted with the work at Coopers Hill, should be placed in charge of the training at the University, and that it was inevitable that one University, and not more than one, should be selected for the purpose of education. But the point of importance was whether or not it was essential that the necessary training for the Forest Service should be confined to one University alone. The protest which he entered was not directed against the selection of Oxford but against the selection of any one University to the exclusion of all others. The other alternative scheme which had been submitted, involved the free and open competition of all educational establishments. The students should be free to choose their own University, go through the ordinary three years' course, take their degree, undergo a scientific training at the laboratories and an examination, finishing up with two years' practical forestry training in one of the continental forests. By this scheme the public money obtained from the revenues of India would not be spent at one institution, and it was certainly believed that it was possible to devise a scheme which would be more in the interest of the Service and fairer to all the Universities of the country. In conclusion, he assured the noble Marquess who would probably answer him that the feeling of the hostility to the proposals in regard to Coopers Hill was not confined to Cambridge alone but was felt by other Universities in the country, and that it was a very strong feeling. If no assurance was given that the decision would be postponed and further inquiry held, then the feeling he had indicated was sure to find some very forcible expression. He hoped that Parliament would refuse to sanction a scheme so unprecedented in character and which in its operation would be so manifestly unfair.

Lord Thring reminded their lordships that a great deal of money had been spent in recent years upon improving Coopers Hill College, and said, no one now could deny that it was extremely well managed and that everything in the college was satisfactory. In his opinion, it was for the benefit of the country that the college should remain at Coopers Hill. Why on earth they should destroy a good college in order to set it up somewhere else passed his comprehension.

The Marquess of Bath said there was a good deal of misapprehension both with regard to the reasons which influenced the Secretary of State in Council in formulating the scheme and also as to the results which would ensue from it. There had grown up throughout the United Kingdom a number of excellent institutions which were fully capable of carrying out that engineering instruction which Coopers Hill was originally founded to establish—institutions whose diplomas and degrees the Indian Government were prepared to accept. Further, the establishment of a forestry school at that college was no part of the original scheme. He particularly emphasised the fact that the scheme was, and was intended to be, of a temporary nature, (Hear, hear.) In coming to his decision the Secretary of State in Council was guided by very strong representations that were made to him by the experts whom he consulted. They represented that the number of men who were engaged in the study of forestry was very small—only 10 a year. It was considered most necessary that they should continue to be educated all in one place, and that a residential University should be found which provided rooms and particularly supervision for the students and where they could be brought into contact with their contemporaries who were themselves at the same time studying for professions and other walks of life. Another advantage that was desired, was that forestry students should obtain the benefit of instruction in ancillary departments of science and have the opportunity of obtaining University degrees or diplomas. In searching for a University of a residential character, and one not too far from London, the choice naturally lay between Oxford and Cambridge. No idea of preferring the one University to the other ever entered the minds of the authorities of the India Office. Indeed, when attention was first directed to the matter some two years ago, Cambridge was thought likely to be the most suitable place for the forestry school. But the experts in Indian forestry urged upon the India Office that practical teaching in forestry, involving visits to woods, must go hand in hand with theoretical instruction, and they pointed out that the situation of Oxford with respect to woods was far more favourable than that of Cambridge. There seemed to be an idea abroad, that admission to the forestry school at Oxford would be of the close kind. As a matter of fact, the competition would be just as open at Oxford as at Coopers Hill, and the examination would be carried out by the Civil Service Commissioners. The one thing that the India Office required was that the students should continue their training at the University for two years and spend the last year of the course in Germany. But he desired again to emphasise the fact that this was merely a temporary measure. The revenues of India would not be spent upon a permanent establishment at Oxford or anywhere else until the matter had been fully considered in the light of experience and of the best expert opinion. If it would meet in any way the objections that were felt to the scheme he could undertake that an inquiry, which should include outside authorities, would be held before the close of three years to consider and report upon the experiment. Moreover, if it should be thought well to do so the India Office were prepared to reduce the proposed experimental term of five years to three years; but they felt they could not reduce it below the latter period with advantage to the experiment. He hoped that the interest which had been aroused in this question would result in the establishment of institutions which gave teaching in forestry.

Earl Spencer said the subject was one of considerable importance, if they were not to maintain with regard to this question of forestry, the general rule which had been hitherto adopted, that all places of education should be able to send up candidates for the great Civil Services, they would be creating a bad precedent. He himself spoke not only as a Cambridge man, but also as representing other Universities, of one of which, a northern University, he had the honour to be Chancellor. He could not see that the noble Marquess, in his clear and able statement, had furnished any argument why this difference should be made with regard to forestry. As far as he could gather, the Coopers Hill school was being practically done away with, because it was found that in many places of education all over the country, admirable teaching was given in various things taught at Coopers Hill. He could not understand, however, why it was necessary to require that the pupil students in forestry should all be instructed by one teacher. He thought that what Lord Lytton had said was perfectly true, that if they once established this school at a particular University it would be exceedingly difficult to remove it (hear, hear,) and therefore an injustice would be done to a great many places of education. He could not understand exactly the comparison between Oxford and Cambridge with regard to special advantages in this matter. Although not an Oxford man, he had frequently passed Oxford, and it had never occurred to him that it was situated in the centre of a great forest; and Cambridge, like Oxford had within easy reach very large woods in Bedfordshire and even Northamptonshire, for instance. Moreover, Cambridge University held its own for scientific teaching with any place of education. He hoped their lordships would agree to the resolution, as it was of great importance that they should not give an advantage to one particular University over another. He sincerely hoped the Government would not commit them to the new principle embraced with regard to the Civil Service.

The Marquess of Lansdowne said there was always a certain amount of animated rivalry in these competitions, which he was happy to think was always of a friendly description. He trusted that in the kind of private war which was proceeding between Oxford and Cambridge for the possession of these forestry students, the rivalry would continue to be friendly. He might re-assure the noble earl opposite on one or two points. He could not help thinking that the amount of resentment which they were told had been provoked by these proposals was of a somewhat exaggerated character. What, after all, was the case? Coopers Hill College, for reasons into which he would not enter, became the question was not now before the House had been put an end to; and it became necessary to consider what was to be done with that small portion of Coopers Hill students who had hitherto attended there for the purpose of studying forestry.

(Concluded on page 6).

CHANGTU OCCUPIED.

CHINESE AND RUSSIANS.

ALLEGED MASSACRES AT MUKDEN.

HARBIN IN DANGER.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Japanese have occupied Changtu to the north of Kaiyuan.

Persistent reports are current that the Chinese massacred the Russian wounded and the doctor and nurses at Mukden, prior to the Japanese occupation.

At present there are 34 colliers at Jibutil where the Baltic fleet is expected at the end of the month.

Reuter wires from Port Louis that a steamer has arrived there from Colombo and reports having met a Russian torpedo-boat on the night of the 16th instant, followed at a distance by the fleet the details of which the steamer was unable to distinguish.

Reuter (St Petersburg) says that the agreement for an internal loan of two hundred million roubles has been signed and the loan will be issued at 96, redeemable in fifty years.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

A belief of the St. Petersburg bankers is widespread that the Emperor will be compelled by circumstances, if not induced by his Ministers, to discontinue the war.

This opinion is freely expressed among the bankers who negotiated the Internal Loan with the Ministry of Finance.

LATER.

The Russian correspondents at the Front discuss the situation in the most pessimistic tone and state that the vast Japanese turning movement is developing, and they believe that Harbin will be untenable unless 200,000 reinforcements are sent immediately.

General Rennenkamff has lost three quarters of his force.

New war taxes are about to be imposed in Russia.

THE REVOLT IN RUSSIA.

Troops and Peasants in Conflict.

FLEEING PEASANTS SHOT DOWN.

CONCILIATON IN POLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Serious agrarian disturbances have taken place at Kutno in the province of Warsaw. There have also been grave conflicts between the military and peasants in the district of Ostrar. It is reported many have been killed and wounded.

Eighteen unarmed peasants were killed and forty-one wounded in a single encounter with the military in the Kutno district. All were shot in the back while fleeing.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

General Maximovitch, the new Governor-General has arrived at Warsaw and attended Mass in the Roman Catholic Cathedral which is an unprecedented occurrence since 1831.

He called on the Archbishop and requested the support of the Catholic clergy in restoring order.

This friendly attitude is an indication that the St. Petersburg Government intend a more conciliatory policy towards Poland.

NEW JAPANESE BATTLE-SHIP.

Launched at Elsewick.

LONDON, MARCH 23

The new battleship Kashima built for the Japanese Government was launched at Elswick yesterday, in the presence of Baron Hayashi.

At the luncheon which followed the launch of the Kashima, Sir Andrew Noble made a speech in which he extolled Japan's admirable strategy, bravery and dignity and her truthful despatches. It was, he said, a country of heroes and had become one of the greatest nations on earth.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

A Challenge to Government.

PREMIER GOES WARILY.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Ainsworth brought forward a motion condemning the ten per cent. tax on manufactured imports.

Mr. Balfour announced that Government would not take part in the debate and he recommended the Ministerialists to abstain from voting, but many Conservative "free fooders" supported the motion which was adopted by 254 against 2 votes.

KAISER MOROCCO BOUND.

A Non-Political Visit.

The Kaiser William has left Bremen on board he liner Hamburg for Lisbon, Tangier and the Mediterranean.

The "Nord Deutsche Zeitung" affirms that the visit to Morocco has no special political character.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In a letter to a correspondent, Mr. Broderick agrees that it is not advisable to defer the Indian Budget till the end of the Session, but that the arrangement of business rests with the Premier.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TROUBLE AT MESHED.

Russian Warehouses Looted.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Reuter wires from Askabad that armed Mahomedans have created serious disturbances at Meshed on Wednesday, and there was much looting, mainly of the Russian warehouses.

They now threaten to attack the Russians, who have taken refuge in the Consulate.

The authorities are powerless.

THE NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

Thirty Millions Sterling.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

THE "Standard" understands that arrangements have been virtually concluded for the early issue in London and New York of a Japanese four and a half per cent. loan of thirty millions sterling at ninety.

LORD CURZON'S SPRING TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

The official programme of Lord Curzon's spring tour is now published. His Excellency leaves Calcutta by special train privately, starting from Howrah station on Friday the 31st March and will be at Pusa on 1st April; Lucknow 2nd and 3rd; Agra 4th and 5th; Rampur 6th and 7th; Rurki 8th; Meerut 8th and 9th; Delhi 10th and 11th; arriving at Simla on the 12th April.

The party accompanying his Excellency will consist of Mr. Nathan, Colonel Baring, Major Poynter and Captain Rivers Bulkeley. Mr. Gabriel, Under Secretary, Foreign Department, will be at Rampur only.

SOUTH AFRICAN MEDALS.

War Office intimate that South African medal rolls of the Indian Details have now been disposed of, and the medals will shortly be issued by the Principal Ordnance Officer, Woolwich.

Bronze medals for followers will be issued by the Government of India, Military Department,

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray I.M.S., Bengal, is gazetted Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the United Provinces. Lieut.-Col. Charles succeeding him as professor of Surgery at the Calcutta Medical College and Major D. M. Mair succeeding Colonel Charles as Professor of Anatomy in the same institution.

Captain W. H. Orr, I.M.S., is permanently posted to the United Provinces.

Major M. T. Parkes, Cantonment Magistrate, has one year's leave from the 9th proximo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Conductor T. G. Burke is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Indian Army Majors B. W. Marlow, Military Accounts, and A. Kemball, 5th Gurkhas, are gazetted Lieutenant-Colonels.

Captains Eardley Howards, 29th Punjabis, C. T. Ducat, Supernumerary list, and W. Fraser, 19th Lancers, to be Majors, and Lieutenants Cox, Moule and Bally to be Captains.

Captains Dew and Stone, Madras, Barrack, Department, are permitted to retire.

BOXING IN POONA.

SECOND NIGHT.

POONA, MARCH 24.

The second night of the Boxing contests organised by the East Lancashires, at Ghorpuri, was full of interest from the beginning to the end. An enormous crowd turned out to witness the eleven events, one having been postponed. The chief features of the night were the three final contests for Boys, Bantams and Middle Weights. In all the three, some desperate but well studied fighting occurred. The Boy Dean who fought Boy Neary and won on the previous night, took up the gauntlet against Boy Wellington and knocked him out. In the final Boy Beckwith boxed him out and won.

Langthorne who fought Nelson in Bantam Weights on Wednesday and won, knocked out Yates last night, and in the final fought Breame and won. Breame had previously tackled Yates and had beat him.

Gardener and Newman were in for Light Weights' final. Gardener had set to with Smith, Newman and Keelan.

Sergeant Cuttle who had won for Middle Weights on Wednesday had a great fight with Lance-Corporal Duckworth, but was unfortunately beaten.

The prettiest set to of the night was between Boy Beckwith and Boy Jones. Jones was practically half the size of Beckwith. But the little fellow fought pluckily the whole time. He acted beautifully on the defensive and accepted Beckwith's repeated blows on the ribs with wonderful composure. But when he found an opening he made Beckwith smart.

The following are the results:—

In Bantams—Private Langhorne, beat Private Walsh. Private Breame beat Shaw. In the final Langthorne beat Breame.

For Boys—Dean beat Wellington. Beckwith beat Jones, and in the final Beckwith beat Deans.

In Light Weights Private Gardner beat Smith. Private Newman beat Keelan and in the final Private Newman beat Gardner.

In Middle Weights—Private Law beat Sergeant Donagh. Sergeant Cuttle beat Corporal Duckworth.

LAWN TENNIS IN POONA

POONA, MARCH 24.

A Lawn Tennis match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Poona Young Cricketer Club was played to-day at the Gymkhana before a large number of spectators. The Gymkhana won by three games to one. The following are the results:—

Colonel Stevens and Captain Umfreville beat Messrs. Bapat and Kulkarni (6-5, 6-1), and beat Principal Paranjpe and Agashe (6-0, 6-3).

Major Jackson and Mr. Carroll were defeated by Principal Paranjpe and Agashe (4-6, 6-1, 3-6).

Afterwards the above pair defeated Messrs, Bapat and Kulkarni (3-6, 6-2, 6-2).

LIEUT. TILLARD PROCEEDS TO KASAULI.

Lieutenant Tillard, 3rd Sappers and Miners, who was bitten by a mad dog recently has been ordered to proceed to Kasauli.

THE GHORPURI MURDER.

Tukia, the wife of Gumpat who committed suicide recently, died of her wounds at the Sassoon Hospital. Her brother is still in a bad condition.

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE annual meeting and distribution of prizes, scholarships and certificates to the successful students of the Grant Medical College, took place at the premises of the College last evening, his Excellency the Governor, presiding. The function was held in a spacious shamiana erected in the compound to the east of the Sir J. J. Hospital. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen on the occasion, amongst those present being Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. Surgeon General W. McConaghy, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. James Macdonald the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Mr. J Gladen, I.C.S., Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, the Rev. Father Dreckmann, Dr. T B. Nariman, the Rev. R. Scott, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Sir Tarkisondas Narotumdas, Professor Jack, Mr. E. D. Talati and others. Amongst the members of the College staff present at the function were Lieutenant-Colonel H.F. Dimmock, I. M. S; Major L. F. Childs, I. M. S.; Major A. Street, I. M. S.; Major C. H. L. Meyer, I. M. S.; Major H. Herbert, I. M. S; Major Collis-Barry, I. M. S.; Captain T. S. Novis, I. M. S.; Captain L. T. R. Hutchinson, I. M. S.; Captain C. H. S. Lincoln, I. M. S., Dr. Arthur Powell and Assistant Surgeon S. D. Bhardcha. His Excellency Lord Lamington, accompanied by Captain J. G. Greig, A. D. C. arrived at a quarter past 5 o'clock and was received by Colonel Dimmock and the College Staff, who conducted him to his seat on the dais.

THE REPORT.

The proceedings were opened by Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, who read the following annual report:—

Before commencing the report, I should place on record our deep regrets at the untimely death of one of the members of the College Staff. I mean the late Captain H. M. Moore I. M. S. This young officer held the Chair in Materia Medica for about a year; but during such a short period he made himself so very popular with the students by his excellent teaching capacities, kind manners and untiring zeal, that his death was greatly lamented by all his students and also by his colleagues. During the year there has been an addition to the museum of 63 diagrams and 50 specimens, viz., 21 Surgical, 6 Obstetric and 18 Pathological, and 90 Photographs of patients. Forty-nine new books have been purchased for the College Library, viz.:—1 on Obstetrics; 19 on Medicine, Therapeutics and Pathology; 14 on Surgery, Ophthalmology and Anatomy; 11 on Physiology and Hygiene; 3 on Miscellaneous subjects; 1 on Physics; total 49.

STUDENTS.

At the Test Examinations for admission to the College, which are now held twice a year, there were in November 1904, 89 Candidates, of whom 50 passed. In January 1905, 155 candidates of whom 40 passed. Total candidates 234, of whom 93 passed and 138 failed. There were, besides 60 B. A. and P. E. candidates who have been admitted without the entrance test. Of the B. A. candidates, 8 have been admitted to the Second year course direct. At the beginning of the year the highest number on the roll was 592, of these 77 left the College on completion of their five years' course of study; also 40 junior students left the College, most of them temporarily, owing to their failure in the University pre-final Examinations, and 142 new students have joined the College; the total number at present on the roll, therefore, is 623. Of these 99 are Christians, 283 are Hindus, 191 are Parsis, 24 are Mahomedans and 7 Jews. At the beginning of the year there were 35 pupils, and one more was admitted as 4th year pupil in June; in September 14 pupils passed out and left the College, 1 was dismissed, and 6 were removed for unsatisfactory progress in their studies. In November, 9 fresh pupils were admitted; the total number at present on the roll is, therefore, 71. At the examination in elementary mechanics of solids and fluids, there were 91 candidates, of whom 82 passed the examination. Among the successful candidates there were six students. At the first examination in medicine, there were 183 candidates, of whom 93 passed the examination. One was placed in the First Class. Of the successful candidates, eight were female students. At the second examination in medicine, there were 199 candidates, of whom 108 passed the examination. Seven were placed in in the First Class, of the successful candidates, eight were female students.

At the June examination for the degree of L.M. and S. there were 42 candidates, of whom 15 passed. Two were placed in the First Class. Of the successful candidates, one was a lady student. At the November examination, 28 candidates appeared and 48 passed the examination, one coming in the First Class. Of the successful candidates, four were lady students. The Terminal and Competitive Examinations were held as usual for the award of Scholarships and Prizes to Graduates and Undergraduates of the College, as well as to Military Medical pupils. The Civil Assistant Surgeons were examined for promotion to the higher grade, and both passed. The following past students of this College have obtained British qualifications:—Dr. R. Row, D. Sc (London), D. D. Kamat, Mr. H. A Foy, Mr. T. Cassels, Mr. D. B. Mandhale, L. R. C. P. L. R. C. S. (Edinburgh). These students are to be congratulated for further achievements in their profession, especially Dr. Row, on whom the highest degree in science has been conferred by the London University. The three medical graduates of this College viz. Messrs L. G. Date, G. D. Chitre and K. G. Sathe who joined his Class in January 1904 passed the examination in Sanitary Engineering, the first two were given Government stipends. None have applied for the Course in January 1905.

GENERAL REMARKS.

An additional staff of three tutors and six fellows has been sanctioned by Government as an experimental measure to meet the increasing needs of the College, and a committee consisting of Surgeon General W. McConaghy M.D. President; Lieutenant-Colonel, (now Surgeon-General), G. Bamford. M. D, C.I.E.; the Hon'ble Mr. E. E. Giles, M.A. C.I.E.; and Mr. W. L. Harvey C.I.E. (Members), was appointed to enquire into the needs and re-organization of the College and the Hospitals. The committee proceedings are at present under the consideration of Government. Another committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. White, President; Surgeon-General W. McConaghy, M. D.; Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E, and Lieutenant-Colonel W.H. Burke, I.M.S. (Members), was appointed by Government to consider the question of extension of the College and the Hospital. It is evident therefore that Government are earnestly thinking of improving the efficiency of these institutions, and it is very hopeful that some of the pressing reforms will be carried out at no distant period.

Dr. R. Row has continued his medical research work at the Framji Dinshaw Petit Library.

DONATIONS.

Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit has given a further grant of Rs. 1 000 for purchase of microscopical apparatus for the Physiological Department. The lady's former donation of Rs. 2,500 was referred to in the last year's report. We cordially thank Mrs. Petit for her further donation. A sectional scholarship, called The Gaurishank Udeshankar Za. C. S. I., Scholarship, of Rs. 15 per mensem and tenable for three years, to be awarded every alternate year, has been founded by Mr. Vajeshankar Gaurishankar of Bhavnagar in connection with this College since January 1905; this scholarship is open to Vadanagra Nagar Brahmin students of Bhavnagar, or, in their absence, to students of that community residing in Kathiawar or Gujarat. The executors of the late Mr. Isaac Benjamin have presented to the College a large collection of varieties of seeds with two nice cases. This will be found useful to students in their botanical studies. Several geological specimens which were lying here unused have been sent over to the College of Science. Mr. G. B. Kher, L. M. & S. Tutor in Materia Medica, is selected Lord Reay Lecturer for the current winter session, and he is to commence his series of lectures very shortly. The subject for the lecture is "Some important indigenous drugs, their preparations and therapeutical uses." The conduct of the students, as well as the Military Medical pupils, has been good.

STUDENTS' HOSTEL.

Finished plans of the proposed students' hostel to be erected on the plot of ground at Agripada and its accessory buildings are as present under the consideration of the College and the P. W. D authorities. As the hostel will be at some distance from the College, it has been proposed to erect a small building in the College compound for students on duty at the hospitals. Lastly, I have to thank my colleagues and the tutors on the College Staff for the satisfactory manner in which they have carried on their duties.

His Excellency the Governor then distributed prizes, scholarships and certificates to the successful students.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency in addressing the meeting said: Colonel Dimmock, Ladies and Gentlemen, I remember very well the pleasure I had last year in presiding on a similar occasion to this. I only regret to think that on this occasion I have not been accompanied by Lady Lamington who is unfortunately unwell, I remember the great attendance on that occasion and the very interesting report that was then read. I am also aware that I termed that report as one betokening progress on the part of the Grant Medical College and the various surrounding medical institutions. I think, I may safely say that progress is still being continued in point of numbers, of those who are students in the Grant Medical College. I think there are now 623 students as against 592 of last year; and it is notable that during the last ten or twelve years there has been a vast increase in the number of students. But the improvement is not only in point of numbers. It is satisfactory to know that a more rigid test examination is being applied to those who wish to be candidates for entrance. According to what Colonel Dimmock has just read out to us, in November 1904, 50 out of 89 candidates, and in January 1905, out of 145 only 40 passed. That shows that a very much higher standard of knowledge is being demanded of those who enter the College; and that ensures that those who become students will be in a position more greatly to benefit by the instruction given than heretofore, and consequently when they go out from the College, they will be better able to take up their duties and be of greater benefit to those to whom they will give their services. It is also, I believe, for the first time, that there have been 60 B. A. and P. E. candidates coming here, without having to pass the entrance Test. This is also a distinct advantage for securing the ground upon which instruction can be given with the chance of securing far better results than before Therefore it is not only on the point of numbers but it is also as regards qualities of those who are now coming to the College that this institution is to be congratulated. I do not think it is necessary for me to refer at length to the many items that have been brought to our notice this afternoon. I should like to give my congratulations as regards the very favourable report as to the conduct of the students, both civil and military. (Applause). Last year I had to make some criticism in respect of some unfortunate rustications that had been necessitated, and in the previous year, my predecessor in office, Lord Northcote, had also to make somewhat similar remarks. Therefore it is eminently satisfactory. And another point for congratulation is that this year their conduct should be reported as good. I should like also to compliment those, who are past students of the College, on the fact that a large number of them has this year secured British qualifications. That Dr. Row in particular—(applause)—is deserving credit is very evident from the applause with which you have greeted every mention of his name. I am also pleased to see another name that was prominently brought forward last year, I mean that of Dr. Surveyor. (Applause). I congratulate both these gentlemen upon their continued efforts in the medical science. I think also that great credit is due to Mrs. Framji Petit for her donation for the benefit of the Institution. (Applause). Having just come from that portion of the Presidency, I mean the Province of Kathiawar it gives me pleasure to see that, whilst Kathiawar students have a prize reserved to themselves, Mr. Gavrishanker should have put the students of Bhowngagrin a somewhat similar position. I should like to associate myself with those remarks of regret uttered by Colonel Dimmock on the untimely loss of Captain Moore. I know the gentleman myself and from a very small acquaintance I had with him, I feel confident that he was one who gave heart and soul in his desire to acquire knowledge and also to give the best services he could, for the benefit of the suffering humanity. References have been made in the report to two Committees that have been appointed, one of which is in connection with the many demands for a new and improved building in this large compound. As you are aware, it was not long ago that I had the gratification of laying the foundation stone of the Home for Nurses, and I think without any disparagement of ladies and gentlemen who are engaged in medical science that their efforts will be very fruitless in these days if full attention is not paid to the qualities and the work of the nurses. (Hear. Hear). I think the Nursing Association, which has for its Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. Stanley Reed, deserves great credit for its organisation, and I am very pleased to think that soon these nurses will be better housed in larger numbers than heretofore in this compound. (Applause). There has been also a Committee appointed with reference to the needs and organisation of the Grant Medical College. From time to time papers have been placed before me for consideration respecting changes which require to be made in the staff and also in respect of the requirements generally of the College and the hospitals that are grouped around. I confess that I did not feel myself able to pronounce an opinion on the very difficult points that were raised, but at the same time I thought it was essential that an expert Committee should be appointed who might carefully consider the different requirements and the needs of three different institutions. The report of that Committee is now before Government. It has not been published nor have the Government yet given any opinion upon the statements made in it. But I think every one will allow that the growing numbers of the Grant Medical College and also the increasing needs of the different hospitals do demand some change of organisation. I think it is greatly creditable to Colonel Dimmock and those who work with him that they have been able in any degree to cope with the arduous labours that have been imposed upon them, and I trust the Government in these improved times will be able to give some additional strength to the staff and the organisation of the several institutions. (Applause). But, remember, I do not promise as yet, I only say they may be able to do so. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I may only repeat my congratulations on those various points to which I have alluded in connection with the work of the past year. I think I have also shown you that Government have not been remiss in paying attention to the fact of the improved efficiency of the Grant Medical College. I trust in future, we shall see that even better and more favourable reports may be capable of being drawn up and presented at these annual gatherings. I, therefore, conclude by saying that the students who have given good report this year will have similar good report presented in future years, and they will take full advantage of the instruction given to them, that they will acquire funds af knowledge and also exercise powers of observation in connection with their calling, and above all they must remember that they should be imbued with the highest principles and recognition of what is required from them if they are to pursue their avocation to the benefit of their fellow kinsmen. (Applause).

VOTE OF THANKS.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, in proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency said: Ladies and Gentlemen.—The duty of proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency Lord Lamington for his presence here this afternoon and for distributing the Prizes has devolved upon me. The proposition appeals so strongly to all of us that it does not need many words of mine to commend it to you. Popular and unwearied in public duties his Excellency has, since his coming amongst us, won our hearts by his sympathy with the people and by his unfailing tact and courtesy with all that come in contact with him. Prizes have been awarded to-day to some who are on the threshold of the medical professions and to other who will before long enter it. The Grant Medical College trains for, and the University year after year admits a large body of men and women too into, the Medical profession. Such being the case it is difficult to resist the suggestion of the question as to whether the Hall is large enough for them all. The explanation sometimes given is that a more or less merciful set of University Examiners multiply the medical population in order to fight a certain naughty personage who shall be nameless before present company for sending into the country the dreadful scourages of plague and pestilence. In other words this personage and the examiners are at war and that the latter are recruiting the medical profession to oppose mankind's archenemy. Let us give credit to the examiners for the cause they have espoused and the means they have adopted to triumph over the enemy inspite of the odds against them. Those that seriously consider the question however feel that there would be less sickness, less misery, better health and longer life if all that needed them could make it a practice never to take a dose of medicine unless one hand that prescribed it was that of a qualified physician, or never to allow themselves to be so much as even touched by a lancet except it be by the hands of a skillful surgeon. It is to ensure effectively the adoption of this wise precaution that Government at considerable expense have brought into existence the machinery to supply qualified physicians and competant surgeons. They realize the fact that the taxpayers' money cannot be spent for a more beneficial or righteous purpose than to make efficient medical assistance now amply available but within easy reach of suffering humanity. Nor are Government unmindful of the fact that the country is still to a large extent the happy hunting ground of ignorant hakims and unscrupulous Vaids and that as long as they are not dislodged from the position then occupy, poisoning and maiming the population by the hundreds, so long will there be room for the qualified medical-men. When considering what is done all over India for the masses the state of things prevailing in another country naturally occur to the mind by way of comparison. There the deadly bullet and the piercing bayonet presented to its supplicating subject takes the place in this country of the sugar-coated pill and the friendly lancet considerately placed at the disposal of him that needs them. It is for this, amongst numerous other blessings that we enjoy in India that we should be grateful. And now Ladies and Gentlemen remember that in asking you to accept my proposition thanking his Excellency the Governor for his presence here this afternoon, you also bear in mind that he is the representative of the Government to which we owe so much and let your expression of these thanks be commensurate with your gratitude. (Applause).

Sir D. M. Petit seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

During the by-election in North Dorset, Sir Randolf Baker offered to defray the expenses of any person who would go to South Africa and work in the mines by the side of the Chinese. A young man named Sidden, of Shillingstone, has accepted the challenge. Work has been procured for him in the Ferreira mine at Johannesburg. He is 22 years of age, is unmarried and has seen service in the South African Constabulary.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

AN ENGINEER'S MISTAKE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, a Marine Court of Enquiry was held to enquire into the collision between the s. s. "Riverdale" belonging to Messrs. James, Little and Co., of Glasgow and the P. and O. s. s. "Arabia" on the 15th instant, in the Victoria Dock. The Court consisted of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, as President and Messrs. F. E. Hardcastle and J. G. E. Metcalfe, Marine Surveyors as Members.

Mr. B. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Government, while Mr. Yorke-Smith, solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of the P. and O. S. N. Co.

Mr. F. S. Piper, senior Dock-Master at the Prince's and Victoria Docks, said that on the 14th instant, the master of the s. s. "Riverdale" applied to enter the Victoria Dock at half-past two o'clock the following morning. The witness warned the master of the vessel that it would be a very dark night, and still he insisted on entering the Dock. On the morning of the 15th instant, at about 2-30 a. m., a signal to Mr. Harvie, the pilot on board the s. s. "Riverdale" was given and the vessel entered the Dock. It was arranged to berth the vessel in berth No. 7. The s. s. "Arabia," of the P. and O. Company was lying alongside berth No. 12 and she also occupied a part of berth No. 1. The "Riverdale" was then being moved by her own engines. When she was entering the dock, he ran a line from the port bow to a bollard 75 feet ahead of the "Arabia's" bow on berth No. 14. She was wharfed in quietly with her own engines till she was clearly off the entrance. An order of "slow astern" was then issued by the witness, and she was stopped when she was lying inside the dock heading toward No. 6 berth. It was a practice to berth the vessels with their sterns inward so as to protect their rudders and the propellers from damage. At this time the charge of the vessel was given into the hands of Mr. Arnott, second assistant Dock-Master as it was getting too dark for the witness, who was on the pier head to notice the berth. Mr. Arnott went on the bridge of the s. s. "Riverdale."

Cross-examined, the witness said it was much safer to use the main engines of the vessel whenever she was to be berthed. As a rule they never docked a vessel at night without the use of the main engines on board the vessel. Large steamers like the "Macedonia" too used their main engines when they were being berthed in docks, because ropes were not thought sufficiently strong to control the vessel in case she went fast ahead or astern.

Mr. William Arnott, second assistant Dock-Master deposed that he was on board the "Riverdale" when she entered the Victoria Dock. He was then standing on the bridge of the vessel. Mr. Harvie was the pilot who brought her to the dock gates, and from whom he took charge of the vessel. She passed through the dock gates under Mr. Piper's directions. He received a signal of "all clear" from Mr. Piper which warning was to take the ship into her berth. She then made a move under her own engines, towards the No. 7 berth. The witness's object was to turn her round and then back her in No. 7 berth. When he took over the charge of the vessel, her engines were stopped. He then gave orders, the effect of which was to stop the swing of the vessel and place her head due south. She was then lying with her head towards the Arabia and he ordered "slow astern" in order to stop her headway. He gave all the orders to the Captain of the vessel, who telegraphed the same to the engine-room. The telegraph was answered at once. He next heard a warning from the Chief Officer who was on the forecastle head, that they were getting close to the Arabia. The Captain of the Riverdale who was close by the witness, suggested to go full speed astern and it was agreed to. The Captain delivered the order through the telegraph to the engine-room. But the Chief Officer hailed a second warning that they were going still closer to the s. s. Arabia. Consulting the witness, the Captain ordered the Chief Officer to let the anchor go. No sooner the anchor was let go, there was a collision between the vessel and the s. s. Arabia. They hit her almost abreast the starboard. Being questioned, the witness said that he was under the impression that the order to the engines had not been carried out. He remarked, when on bridge, to the Captain that the vessel was going ahead instead of going astern. The Captain then left the bridge for the engine-room sky-light to see what the matter was there. He came back on the bridge and reported that the Chief Engineer had put the ship ahead instead of astern. Witness attributed the accident to the engines going ahead inspite of orders given to put her astern.

Captain Hay, master of the "Riverdale" corroborated the evidence of the last witness. He added that the Chief Engineer who had been under him for four years and a half, had always been found to be careful and attentive to his orders, and he could not wish for a better man. This was the first time that he (the witness) found him to fail to attend to his orders.

Mr. James MacDonald, Chief Engineer on board the s.s. Riverdale said that he was in charge of the engine room, the time his ship struck. At the time the fourth engineer and a fireman were the persons in the engine-room. He personally was looking after the engines, while the fourth engineer was looking after things in the engine-room. On the first occasion to receive the Captain's orders, he himself answered the telegraph but after that he put his fireman to it. It was usual to repeat telegraphs so as to be open to correction in time, but the fireman who was never before put to telegraph did not do so. The fourth engineer entered orders into the rough log. The witness felt the collision at 3-15 by the engine-room clock. When they struck he looked at the position of the levers and soon learnt that the vessel was put ahead when the order was for astern. The impression on his mind was that he had carried out the orders properly. Realising his mistake he reversed the engines. He had not the slightest idea how the accident occurred. He was satisfied and admitted that the accident occurred owing to his mistake. He had been serving in ships in the capacity of an engineer for sixteen years and had never before failed to carry out the orders. He was quite fit for work that night, and was wide awake.

Captain S. G. D. Andrews, Marine Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, then described the injuries suffered by the s.s. Arabia owing to the collision. Examined by Mr. Yorke Smith, witness said he thought there were occasions upon which the dock authorities might consider the advisability of warping ships to their berths instead of bringing them in under their own engines. He was of opinion that ships, when once inside the docks, might be moved to their berths either by means of ropes only or by means of ropes and tugs.

Examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness said that in certain cases, for instance when it blew hard he thought it an absolute necessity to have the main engines running when the ship was to be berthed, unless there were powerful tugs to hold up the ship. He did not see there was any necessity under the circumstances to have had the main engines of the Riverdale under steam when being berthed when it was pitch dark.

A charge of default in the execution of the orders was then framed against the Chief engineer. The Marine Court then adjourned till Tuesday next to deliver its judgment.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers proceeds to-day by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, for Aden, Marseilles and London, with the Indian mails of 25th March:—

Anderson, Mrs C A
Anderson, Capt M H
Beadle, Mrs A W
Butler, Mr A
Butler, Mr S
Butler, Miss
Bowen, Conductr Mr J E
Buckley, Mr
Byramjee, Mr D
Carter, Mr and Mrs
Clarkson, Major F C
Cullen, Capt E
Cole, Capt
Chapman, Capt
Deans, Mr B B
Dunbar, Miss
Delany, Capt
Dietzsch, Mr
Drave, Mr R E
Edward, Mr W
Elliott, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Edwards, Mr and Mrs
Forbes, Mrs B C
Gleason, Mr and Mrs
Gillis, Mr F G
Hennessy, Mr and Mrs G
Heyworth, Miss A
Jong, Miss de
John, Mrs H E
Jarrett, Mr H C D
Jervis, Mr H S
Kay, Mr Geo E
Knight, Miss
La Coste, Mr C J
Leslie, Col A E
Mignon, Mrs H S
Millard, Mr and Mrs W S and child
Maclean, Lieut
MacLaughlan, Capt A A
Macpherson, Mr R E
Manning, Mrs Owen
Marr, Mr W R
Maxwell, Mr
McCan, Mr and Mrs D C
Millard, Mr K E
Monteiro, Barros Mr
Munro Mr
McKean, Capt H
Mitchell, Rev J
Molver, Mr
Moberly, Miss
Nelson, Major and Mrs G H
Oliver, Mrs
Orr Paterson, Mr W
Pedley, Mrs
Post, Mrs
Rees, Mr and Mrs
Reynolds, Mr
Ramsay, Major and Mrs J
Read, Miss
Searle, Major
Smith, Rev J
Stein, Mrs
Segray, Count
Smith, Mrs J
Solimidi, Mr J
Smith Mr and Mrs A
Turner, Lieut-Col
Turner, Mrs
Tallour, Mrs H and infant
Van Foghen, Mr and Mrs
Wright, Lieut
Wrigley, Mr
Willes, Capt T J
Williams, Miss L
Williams, Mr G
Yousf, Mr M

THE revolt of the Madagascy (natives of Madagascar) is still unsuppressed. Altogether, thirty-seven whites have been killed. One French officer was tortured to death in his wife's presence. Eleven soldiers took refuge in a church and resisted for ten days. Their ammunition then became exhausted, and they were massacred.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 10.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THREATENED Ministers live long. How much longer the present moribund Ministry will live it is impossible for any one except Mr. Balfour to say and perhaps he has does not know. But considering its enfeebled condition it ought to have passed away weeks ago, and the prolongation of its existence is as great a marvel to itself as to those who are watching by its death bed in hopes of benefiting by its decease. Mr. Balfour himself there is reason to believe is sick of office, and anxious to get out of it, if only for a short time and yet he fights hard as on Wednesday night, when he was attacked by the Free Traders to keep on the Treasury Bench. What is the reason? One theory is that he feels his responsibility to hold on until the very last moment on the hope that something may turn up to prevent the Conservative party from falling to pieces. This Micawber-like attitude seems natural, but there are no signs that as time goes on the prospects of his party are improving. If we may judge from what occurred at Butesaire it would almost have been better if he had arranged to go out on the Address as it was at one time his intention to do. So at least it is said by people who are distinctly in the know. Another explanation of his tenacity is that he is actuated by patriotic motives solely and that he thinks it is not his duty to hand over the reins of power to reckless drivers as he considers them like Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Lloyd George "et hoc genus omne." There is hardly any doubt that the Government would not have survived the disclosures made by the War Commission, had the country felt confidence in some of the more prominent members of the Opposition. Such speeches as that relating to "methods of barbarism" are not soon forgotten or forgiven. And it must be remembered that the electorate is not strictly divided into two parties one of which labels itself Liberal and the other Conservative. A very large—much larger than is generally supposed—body of electors are unattached and it is these people who decide political contests especially at a general election. This floating population since Mr. Chamberlain launched his scheme of Tariff Reform has gradually, so far as can be seen, been drawing nearer to the Liberals and there is a tolerable certainty that their attraction towards the Opposition will not be diminished by what has occurred in Ireland. The resignation of Mr. George Wyndham or rather his sacrifice to the Ulster wolves has temporarily improved Mr. Balfour's position in the House of Commons inasmuch as it has stopped the Irish Unionists from voting against him but there is no evidence that it has helped him in the constituencies, and it will be long before out and out Unionists are prepared to pardon what they consider quite naturally as a betrayal. To capture the moderate Liberals, and the moderates who are sometimes Liberal, sometimes Conservative is what the Liberal party has to do. Lord Rosebery, though he does not play his cards as skilfully as he might, realises this quite clearly and his speech last night at the City Liberal Club is in my opinion one of the most important if not the most important events of the week. His remarks on Home Rule may not please a section of the Liberals, but the line he takes is the only one calculated to secure support without which the Opposition cannot expect to win or at any rate to hold office for any considerable period. What the effect on the city mind of Lord Rosebery's speech is likely to be may be seen in the leader of the "Times." It is long since the leading Journal was so complimentary to a Liberal statesman and one might almost think tha tthe "Times" is returning to its old tradition of reflecting the opinion of the day whatever its colour. "We gladly" says the "Times" "acknowledge that he made no attempt to burke some inconvenient questions. On at least one matter of the greatest public importance—the attitude of his party towards the Anglo Japanese alliance—he shed a measure of light which no Liberal leader has condescended to shed before him. It is quite true that he gave no sign of personally posing as a leader. With elaborate self-suppression he described himself throughout as merely taking the view of an imaginary voter for the City of London. But that is Lord Rosebery's way. Whether his own political future is as ambiguous to him as his utterances seem to make it, there remains the unquestioned fact of his political past. He speaks not only as one enjoying much personal influence in the City, but as an ex-Prime Minister and ex-Foreign Secretary of England." This is as much as to say that Lord Rosebery will occupy a foremost position in the coming Liberal Ministry and no doubt he will. The "Times" goes on to say:—"Lord Rosebery is anxious to claim for his party the credit of laying the foundations of the alliance; and he can certainly look back upon this phase of his foreign policy ten years ago with justifiable satisfaction. Undoubtedly our refusal to join Russia, France, and Germany in depriving Japan of the fruits of victory in 1895 went a good way to secure her friendship; and if Lord Rosebery's Government could give her no better practical advice in that emergency than to yield to the hard logic of facts, it must be remembered that opinion was hardly ripe for a more decisive manifestation in her favour. Lord Rosebery is also entitled to credit for the enlightened attitude with he took up towards the question of treaty revision; and his policy in both respects lends substance and meaning to his declaration of last night, which will, we imagine, be thoroughly appreciated by the Japanese." Another point in Lord Rosebery's speech which gives satisfaction is in Printing House Square is his reference to

Balfour on the subject failed, but all the facts will come out in time and it is unfortunate that the state of Mr. Wyndham's health should be such as to necessitate the postponement of the statement which it is usual for a minister to make in Parliament, when he retires in such circumstances. The somewhat novel selection of a titled railway director, of a respectable business qualification, but without experience of office to be First Lord of the Admiralty is perhaps intended to prevent Lord Rosebery from capturing all the disciples of efficiency, but what the Government want is a good debater to take Mr. Wyndham's place or rather what they will want if they are going through the session. Next to Mr. Balfour the late Chief Secretary for Ireland was the most brilliant debater on the Treasury Bench and I do not except Mr. Austen Chamberlain or Lord Percy.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ELECTION QUESTION.

Amongst the unstarred, I had almost written ill-starred, Parliamentary questions for yesterday was one by Mr. Herbert Roberts with reference to the dispute over the election of the provisional syndicate of Bombay University. The member for West Derbyshire asked the Indian Secretary, if he was aware that certain members of the Senate objecting to the legality of the rules framed by the Chancellor refused to vote and were supported in their protest by the opinion of counsel and whether in these circumstances the right hon. gentleman would direct the Chancellor to hold a fresh election. Mr. Brodrick's answer was scarcely what Mr Roberts desired "as at present advised" said the Secretary of State "I see no reason for taking the action suggested. If the honourable member will refer to the speech delivered by the legal member of the Viceroy's Council, on the 10th February last, when the Indian Universities (Validation) Bill was under discussion, he will see that it was pointed out that under the law the Senate (not the Chancellor as stated in the Question) can only make one appointment of a provisional syndicate, and that a fresh provisional syndicate could only be appointed if it were beyond doubt that the present provisional syndicate was not validly appointed. This is by no means the case. The honourable member will find the whole matter explained in the debates on the Bill referred to, printed in the "Gazette of India" for the 18th February, which is in the Library of the House."

WASTED PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

It is not often that one has an opportunity of agreeing with Mr. Galloway Weir or of commending his work in the House of Commons. His sincerity and industry are undeniable but earnestness and energy are futile—sometimes even dangerous if they are not guided by judgment, and Mr. Weir, estimable a man as he is, is not I fear abundantly blessed with the latter quality. But a question he asked yesterday was extremely sensible and timely. He asked the Secretary of State if "having regard to the fact that petitions from natives of India for the redress of grievances have again been laid upon the table of the House this session" he will take steps to make known that no action in regard to such petitions is taken either by Parliament or the India Office. Mr. Brodrick's reply is as follows:—"As promised in the answer which I gave to the honourable member for Ipswich on the 19th July last, a copy of the Report of the Select Committee on Public Petitions was sent to the Government of India last autumn they were instructed to make the recommendations of the Committee widely known. I find that my despatch and its enclosures were published in the "Gazette of India" on 15th September last, and were also sent to local Governments for distribution to commissioners and district officers who have no doubt done their best to give publicity to the matter." On referring to "Hansard" I see that Sir Charles Darymple as Chairman of the Public Petitions Committee called Mr. Brodrick's attention to the report presented by that Committee with reference to the subject under notice and asked him to communicate with the Government of India "in order that the petitioners may be put upon their guard and may better understand the limited effect of petitions." Mr. Brodrick having promised that this should be done dear innocent Mr. Swift MacNeill with I have no doubt tears in his voice asked if they were to understand then that petitions addressed to the House of Commons by the people of India are no good. "Not a bit" bluntly replied the bold Sir Howard Vincent and Mr. Brodrick silently assented. It is a pity that the worthlessness of individual petitions to Parliament, painful as the fact may be, is not better known in India as it would save many poor people trouble expense and disappointment. Petitions are sometimes effectual in public movements if they are of enormous extent but in such cases they are not as important as they were forty years ago. I attribute the change in a large measure to the extension of the franchise. Persons of the class formerly voteless now have more direct means of making their wishes known and their influence felt. The petitions sent to Westminster from India are nearly always quaint but they are also not infrequently pathetic in assuming the ability and willingness of the House of Commons to redress their individual grievances. The Select Committee on Public Petitions, as it is called, is elected afresh every Session and I see that one of the 14 members just appointed is Sir M. M. Bhownaggree whose opponent at North-East Bethnal Green at the general election, Mr. Cornwall, is by the way to be Chairman of the London County Council for the ensuing year.

THE KING AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL

The growing "prestige" of the Metropolitan County Council and its freedom from the unmeasured abuse which used to be poured upon it are partly due to its having mended its ways in one or two particulars, but still more to the favour it has received from King Edward. Even before his Majesty came to the throne, he went out of his way to show his appreciation of the better side of the Council's work and his interest in the Parliament of the capital has since always been shown on fitting occasions. His good will is greatly appreciated in Spring Gardens and radical as the County Council is, I believe that if it were possible—I hope the suggestion is in no way disrespectful—for the King to be a candidate for the chairmanship he would be chosen by acclamation and re-elected for as long as he chose to serve. His popularity amongst the Progressives within and without the Council will not be lessened by the high compliment he has paid to the present chairman (Mr. Williams Benn, M. P., a Radical of the Radicals) by including him in the dinner party given at Buckingham Palace last Saturday. I quite expect to hear one of these fine days that Mr. John Burns and Mr. Will Crooks have been "commanded" to dine and sleep at Windsor Castle as the expression used to be in the late reign. But as neither of those sturdy honest representatives of Labour possesses a dress suit or is likely in present circumstances to possess one, their appearance at the Royal dinner table would, I fear, be very shocking to the Royal flunkies. If John Burns gets a place on the coming Liberal Government, as is hoped and expected by his friends, he may whether he likes it or not have to exchange the familiar bowler for a cocked hat on occasions. I confess I would go a long distance to see John Burns in Court dress with sword, &c., and Will Crooks in Windsor uniform. "A propos" the County Council that body has done the right thing in deciding at Mr. Burns's suggestion not to distinguish the new penny Thames steamers by numbers, but to call them by the names of past celebrities connected in some way with our noble but not apparently appreciated river. King Alfred, Edmund Ironside, Olaf (who founded Southwark), Earl Godwin. FitzAilwin (the first Mayor of London), Colechurch (the builder of the first London-bridge constructed of stone), Chaucer, Richard Whittington, William Caxton, Sir Thomas More, Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe, Edward Alleyn, Ben Johnson, Sir Christopher Wren, Samuel Pepys, Henry Purcell, Lamb, Sir Hans Sloane, Sir John Vanbrugh, Boydell, Edward Gibbon, John Rennie (the elder of London-bridge), Sir Isambard Brunel (the engineer of the Thames Tunnel), J. M. W. Turner, Carlyle and William Morris, Goldsmith and David Garrick have been included. They were all of them worthies of society whose home is very close to the Thames, and Goldsmith was once a candidate for the Secretaryship of the Society. I refer, of course to the Society of Arts, which is now in its 150th year.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Bombay was well represented at the Levee yesterday, amongst those present being Lord Harris, Mr. Justice Crowe, Dr. John Pollen, Professor Muller and Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Herbert Birdwood, who was laid up so long with an attack of bronchitis, is now better and as active in many good works as usual.

THE SITUATION IN GUJERAT.

The following is a summary of the special reports on the situation in the Gujerat Districts for the week ending 4th March :—

Ahmedabad.—Harvesting of wheat and gram continues in the Dhandhuka Taluka and of barley in the Parantij Taluka. Picking of cotton in progress in the Sanand and Dhandhuka Talukas. Wheat and chillies damaged by frost in the Dholka Taluka and wheat slightly in the Parantij Taluka. Price of bajri varying from 27lbs. at Dhandhuka to 31 lbs. at Ahmedabad and of jowari from 27 lbs. at Dhandhuka to 35 lbs. at Ahmedabad.

Kaira.—The condition of wheat and barley is not satisfactory in many villages of the Matar Taluka owing to rust and the recent showers. Harvesting of wheat and barley commenced in some villages of the Mehmadabad Taluka. Wheat, tobacco, barley, and other minor and garden crops being irrigated in Nadiad, Anand and Thasra Talukas. Picking of cotton in progress in the Nadiad and Thasra Talukas. Tobacco suffered slightly from the recent drizzle in parts of the Nadiad and Borsad Talukas. Measures for the improvement of water-supply in progress in the Matar, Thasra and Kapadvanj Talukas. The price of bajri is 28 lbs. per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No change in the agricultural situation.

Broach.—Picking of cotton in progress in the Ankleshvar and Jambusar Talukas and almost completed elsewhere. Harvesting of shialu jowari and wheat also completed except that of wheat in the Jambusar Taluka. Cattle in fair condition except in a few villages of the Jambusar Taluka. Prices of food-grains stationary excepting a slight rise in those of jowari and bajri in the Jambusar Taluka. Condition of cultivators, agiculturai labourers and town population fair. The test work started in the district was closed on the 3rd March 1905.

Surat.—No change in the agricultural situation. No signs of distress.

The statement of the progress of relief measures in the affected tracts during the week shows 453 persons on test works in the Ahmedabad district, 2259 on relief and test works in the Panch Mahals and eight on a test work in Satara. A test work has been opened at Broach In Ahemedabad 175 dependants on famine workers, are being relieved and in 54 persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, March 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. S. J. Thomson, C.I.E., I.M.S., B.
Mr. H. Thomson, B. Cov.
Mr. H. B. Ward, B.
Mr. J. N. O. Thurston, B.
Mr. R. W. Formby, M.
Mr. B. D. Pudumjee, Bo.
Mr. E. F. Green, Bo.
Lieut.-Col. W. C. Pollard, 15 Lrs.
Lieut.-Col. G. W. Maxwell, 67 Punj.
Second Lieut. E. C. O. Ross, West Riding Regt.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J. R. C. Colvin, B., 6 mo. M. C.
Capt. W. J. Keen, B., 1 week's furl.
Capt. J. Mulvany, I.M.S., B., 5 mo. 17 days' furl.
Mr. H. V. Lovett, B. Cov., furl. to April 15, 1905.
Mr. C. H. Crosse, B., 6 mo. M. C.
Mr. M. C. Macfarlane, B., 6 mo. M.C.
Mr. J. H. Monk-Smith, B. 6 mo. M. C.
Lord T. Browne, B., 6 mo. M.C.
Capt. C. G. Webster, I.M.S., M., 4 mo. furl.
Mr. R. A. Jenkins, M. Cov., 6 mo. M.C.
Lieut.-Col. P. F. O'Connor, I.M.S., till July 12, 1905.
Capt. W. H. Bingham, 69, Punj., till Sept. 1905.
Capt. P. S. F. Clarlage, 28 L.C. 2 mo. M.C.
Capt. S. A. Cooke, 38 C.I.H. 4 mo. M.C.
Capt. A. H. D. Creagh, 121 Prs., 1 mo.
Lieut. R. D. Ramsay, East Lancs. Regt., 3 mo. M.C.
Lieut. A. J. Ross, R.E., 4 mo. M.C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr. J. W. Pringle B.
Lieut.-Col. E. Vansittart, 2-10 G.R.
Lieut.-Col. C. H. Beatson, 10 Lrs.
Capt. E. A. C. Matthews, I.M.S.
Lieut. W. B. Bailey, 1-2 G. R.
Lieut. H. L. C. Baldwin, 58 Vaughan's R.
Lieut. A. F. Redfern, 7 G. R.
Lieut. C. V. Warden, 27 Punj.
Senior Nursing Sister Miss A. E. A. Hunt, Q.A.M.N.S.I.

MOTORING IN BOMBAY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Mr. C. Schultz, a European, appeared to answer a summons taken out against him by Inspector O'Keeffe, charging him with driving his motor-car on the wrong side of the road. Mr. J. M. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitor, defended the accused. Mr. Jehangir Merwanji Petit in his evidence stated that on the 1st instant he has going down the Gowalia Tank Road towards the Kennedy Bridge, on his bicycle. When near the bungalow of the late Mr. N. M. Petit, he was on the left side of the road. The accused who came from the direction of the Kennedy Bridge, driving in a motor-car, went to the right instead of the left side of the road, when turning his car. The witness consequently could not see the car coming and the result was that the car collided with the bicycle. While turning his car the accused did not blow his horn to warn the witness. The witness fell down and received injuries.

The accused denied the charge. He denied having driven on the wrong side of the road. He said he was driving on the left side of the road. He came from the Kennedy Bridge and was going to Bandora. He turned the car when about twenty-five feet from the three-lamp post, when the accident occurred. He was going at a speed of four or five miles an hour. The bicycle rushed in front of him. He stopped the car at once, but could not avert the accident. On the morning in question there was no policeman on the middle of the road, but one was right up at the Chowkey.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that the question that the Court had to decide was whether the accused was driving on the wrong side of the road when the accident occurred near the three lamps at Grant Road. According to the evidence and after the inspection of the spot the Court found that the motor-car collided with the bicycle about ten or twelve paces further from the lamp post; and that there was sufficient space for the cyclist to go to his extreme left and avoid the accident. Why this was not done and who was liable for damages for this accident was another matter and not one for this Court to decide. Considering however that there was a very ugly corner and that the wall of the Petit's bungalow intercepted the view of a person coming from the opposite direction, the Court thought it was incumbent upon every driver, coming from the Kennedy Bridge, to go to his extreme left and take a turn after going round the sepoy-post, where a man was generally posted to regulate the traffic in that square. The accused did not take this precaution and turned a good deal on the right side of the road and was therefore, in his Worship's opinion, liable for the offence. The Court fined the accused Rs. 5.

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As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

TRADE MARK

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

(Concluded from page 4.)

They must be sent somewhere, and on the whole the Indian authorities had come to the conclusion that the University of Oxford offered the greatest facilities for the purpose. One thing seemed to him obvious—namely, that this small handful of students could not be scattered about over a number of different educational establishments. The study of forestry was a highly specialised study and could only be pursued at places where particular educational facilities were forthcoming. It was for the authorities to consider, and with a perfectly open mind, whether they should send these students to Oxford or Cambridge. He was given to understand that when the proposal was put before the University of Cambridge, the University authorities themselves admitted that they possessed no particular facilities for encouraging the study of forestry. He did not understand that that was merely due to the fact, although it was a fact, that the neighbourhood of Cambridge did not abound in those woodlands which were supposed to be desirable for the purpose of practical study. The result was this, that it had been decided to send this little body of some 20 students to study for a two years' course at the University of Oxford. The noble earl was horrified, because he thought this arrangement was a blow at the practice of open competition; he could reassure him on that point. These students would be allowed to come up from any school or college, and they would gain admission to this forestry class by open competition, and open competition only. It was suggested that this was a dangerous discrimination in favour of one University at the expense of another. But what was the financial magnitude of this tremendous innovation? The whole expense of these forestry classes was to be borne out of the Indian funds, and the only new financial element introduced into the calculation was a modest grant of £200, a year to the professor of entomology for a special course to the forestry students. This was an experiment which was to be tried for three years, and if the result fell short of expectation, the whole question would be reviewed and an effort would be made to find some better arrangement. In these circumstances, it would be somewhat violent for the House to take it upon itself to record its solemn disapproval of the proposals of the Secretary of State.

Viscount Goschen said that the real difficulty was the smallness of the whole operation. If there were 50 or 60 students, they could be divided among several Universities. It was desirable that these students should receive technical education at an early period of their careers, and by getting them together, the necessity of duplicating the teaching establishment was avoided. The noble earl proposed in effect that there should be no school of forestry at all, but that special studies should be relegated to the close of the full University course. The choice lay between keeping the school in one place and scattering the students so widely as to have no professorial teaching in forestry at at any University. Cambridge was not proposing to appoint a special professor. The whole quarrel turned on the possession of some 10 men a year. For the next three years, there would be forestry teachers at Oxford, and the University would endow a professorship connected with a kindred subject. Nothing could be more deplorable than that a feeling of jealousy or resentment between the two great Universities should be aroused over this small question. Coopers Hill contained some 50 students, 40 of them engineering and 10 of them forestry students. Cambridge would naturally capture the greater number of the former. Oxford might well be permitted to capture the latter.

The bishop of Bristol said that the question was much larger than a dispute for the possession of 10 men a year. It meant that all forestry appointments in India would be filled by Oxford men, when Cambridge ought to have full share.

The Earl of Lytton said that if Cambridge captured the engineering students, it would be in the open market. The question was not one of 10 students a year, in a few years the students would number 50 or 60 a year. The necessary technical instruction could be given just as easily in Cambridge as in Oxford. If money were to be spent on the scheme in Oxford, it was futile to describe it as temporary. A protected interest would arise.

Their lordships divided on the motion, when there voted:—Contents, 24; Non-contents, 30. Majority against, 6.

THE NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

In the House of Commons on Monday, March 6, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether Mr. Tang Shao Yi had been appointed Chinese plenipotentiary to negotiate with the Government the terms of the Thibetan treaty, and was now at Calcutta; and whether he had been appointed Chinese Ambassador to the British Government.

Mr. Brodrick: Mr. Tang Shao Yi has been appointed plenipotentiary by the Chinese Government for the purposes of the negotiations at Calcutta regarding the Thibetan treaty. Mr. Tang, I understand, has arrived at Calcutta. Mr Tang has been appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at this Court.

THE INDIAN POLICE COMMISSION REPORT.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: What steps were taken to obtain the views of the Indian public on the measures recommended by the Police Commission Report before the Secretary of State passed his decisions on the subject and whether, before the Government of India state their conclusions upon the question, the public and the Press in India will be informed as to what these recommendations are, and will have an opportunity of expressing their views upon them.

Mr. Brodrick: The report of the Indian Police Commission was founded upon an exhaustive inquiry carried out in public, the evidence given at which, by a very large number of persons, unofficial as well as official, was published in the newspapers at the time. The decisions which have already been arrived at, relate to questions of establishment, pay and organisation in regard to which the Government considered that they already had sufficient information before them. Other recommendations contained in the report will require legislation to give effect to them, and, as the honourable member is aware, the ordinary course of legislation in India fully secures to persons interested an opportunity of expressing their views on the questions to which it relates.

TRANSPORT OFFICERS ON THE THIBET MISSION.

On Thursday March 9, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that it was chiefly due to the exertions of the transport and special service officers on the lines of communication that the Thibet Mission Force was able to get to and was maintained at Lhassa, and that not one of them has obtained a reward; and, if so, whether he can explain the omission from the list of honours issued in connection with the mission of the names of any such officers.

Mr. Brodrick: The value of the services of those employed on the lines of communication in connection with the Thibet mission both beyond and within the British frontier was fully acknowledged in General Macdonald's despatch, and in the papers which have been presented to Parliament and my hon. friend is mistaken in supposing that their names have been omitted from the list of honours The officer commanding the line of communications received a C. B. two officers of the Supply and Transport Corps have received the D. S. O, and an officer of the Telegraph Dept. has been made a C. I. E. The name of many deserving officers were brought to notice but it was impossible to give rewards in the cases of all who distinguished themselves, whether at the front or on the lines of communication.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races sail to-day at 2-30 p. m.

The Third Challenge Cup Race.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance M. S.	Enter by
Forella	Sch	Mr C T R Scovell
Melody	17 07	Mr J S Kullabeth
Sapphire	10 57	Capt Muter R E / Mr R H Hopkins

Course from Committee Vessel round a Mark-boss with R flag moored 4 miles N of Kennery Island leaving it to Starboard, round the Pile Schooler at the Outer station, leaving it to Starboard and thence to finish at Committee Vessel leaving the Sunk Rock Light house on the Port hand—Course No 18 21·8 miles. Time limit 7 p. m.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race at 3-15 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	Sch	Dr F M Gibson
Mer	Sch	Mr C H Byrne
Mavis	6 23	Mr J E Needham
Clutha	2 07	Mr J J Welch

From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy and round P and O Mooring Buoy Buff Cross Island leaving both to Port round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard and thence to Committee Vessel.—Course No 12 = 8·5 miles.

A and B Class Yacht Handicap Race (Amalgamated Start at 1 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance. M. S.	Entered by
Stella	10 40	Col H W Boyd I M S
Silen	Sch	Mr N N Wadia
Janetta	35 30	Officers R E
Pixie	44 23	Mr H R Greaver

From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Port, round Red Channel Buoy W F W of Butcher Island leaving it to Port, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard, round the Committee Vessel thence round N Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard and back to the Committee Vessel.—Course No 13 = 14·2 miles followed by N Karanja Buoy.

Kidney Disease.

Symptoms: Aching Back, Poor Circulation of Blood, and Weak Eyesight. Cured 2 years ago—still well.

Florence Villa, Broadway, Leigh, Nr. Southend-on-Sea, England. Sept. 2nd, 1901.

"Dear Sirs,—If you think my experience with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is worth publishing, you are welcome to do so, and I shall be glad if it results in others being cured by your medicine. Fifteen years ago I was suddenly taken with violent pains, in my back, which quickly developed into lumbago. For six weeks I could not go to business, and it was quite three months before I was right again. Off and on since, I suffered from repetitions, of this complaint, particularly when the weather was damp and wet. I could not turn from side to side in my bed without pain; dressing in the morning was agonising, for every time I moved sharply my back pained me worse than ever. There were other signs of kidney disorder—ocstiveness; poor appetite; feeble circulation of the blood; weak eyesight; pain in the bladder, and headaches."

Mr. Cole.
(From a Photo.)

"I must own that I did not believe in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when I first heard of them, but after suffering so many years it is little wonder that I at least yielded and tried this medicine. After having used the pills a few days, I arose one morning, for the first time for years, without a pain in my back. Even then I hardly believed that the pills were curing me, and I said to myself, 'The pain will come back again in a day or two, I daresay.' However, week after week went by, and still there was no sign of the old pain returning; all the while my general health was improving, and the symptoms of kidney disease were yielding before Doan's Pills. At last there was no more urinary trouble, the circulation of the blood was good, and my appetite returned,—in short, I was restored to splendid health. You would be surprised, gentlemen, if you could see how well I look now in comparison with what I did before using your medicine. Doan's Pills have made a new man of me, and I heartily wish the medicine every success. Yours faithfully, (Signed) RICHARD COLE."

October 5th, 1903.—On this date—over two years after—we received the following interesting letter from Mr. Cole: "Dear Sirs,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to tell you that the good your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills did me, **over two years ago**, has proved lasting, for I am still enjoying splendid health to-day. I shall never forget the morning when, after I had been using Doan's Pills a few days, I arose from my bed—for the first time for many years—without a dull ache and pain in my back. It has never returned since."

"I am sending you my photograph, which you are quite welcome to use if you care to. Believe me, yours gratefully, (Signed) RICHARD COLE."

A sample box of this medicine will be sent free, on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London.

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

BEFORE Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, at the High Court yesterday, the appeal matter of Bai Jamna, wife of Thakore Gordhan Pitamber, against Morarji Anandji and others was called on for a decree on the Commissioner's report, and further directions and costs. The Hon Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandhi and Co, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the first four defendants and respondents.

The facts were that Gordhan Pitamber, appellant's husband, had mortgaged to defendants on 20th November 1891, immovable property in Hanuman Lane, in consequence of certain sums of money advanced by them to him. Gordhan filed a suit against Morarji and three others, who were the mortgagees, for the taking of an account and the ascertaining of the mortgage moneys due to them. On 27th September 1900, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty passed a consent decree in the case, ordering Gordhan to pay two sums to the defendants, namely, Rs. 80,818 and Rs. 4,303 respectively, by 31st March 1901, and continued to pay regular monthly interest during the period. Other details between the parties were also settled and decreed by Mr. Justice Batty. On 29th June 1901 Mr. N C Macleod filed a suit against Morarji Anandji, Lalji Raghavji, Valabhdas Raghavji and Vasanji Raghavji, the persons stated as the four mortgagees, and Ranchoddas Chaturbhuj and Bai Jamna, wife of Gordhan Pitamber, who he did in his capacity of the Official Assignee of the estate of Gordhan Pitamber, who, he stated, was adjudicated an insolvent on 25th January 1893. Plaintiff stated that the insolvent had absconded from Bombay in 1893, and did not file his schedule until 13th March 1901 after proceedings were taken against him for contempt of Court. Under the mortgage of 20th December 1891, no sum of Rs. 51, 510 was due, nor the whole of another sum amounting to Rs. 23,490, as alleged. By an indenture of second mortgage dated 8th December 1891, between Gordhan and Ranchoddas Chaturbhuj, Rs. 45,000 were declared to be due by the former to the latter in two sums of Rs. 28,000 and Rs. 17,000. By an instrument of the same date, 8th December 1891, Ranchoddas declared that this sum of Rs. 45,000, declared in the second mortgage, was the absolute property of Jamnabai, the insolvent's wife, Jamnabai claimed the amount in the name of Ranchoddas as her nominee. Plaintiff was not aware whether the recital was true and the moneys were ever advanced. On 25th June 1892, Gordhan put the first mortgagees in possession of the premises. Plaintiff had no knowledge of the proceedings before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, and believed that these proceedings were taken by Pitamber fraudulently and with the collusion of other parties. He, therefore, prayed that the decree might be set aside, and be declared to be not binding on him; an account might be taken of the moneys, if any due under the two mortgages; and other reliefs granted. The defendants stated in their written statements that the sums were justly and truly due to them. The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji passed a decree on 29th November 1902, declaring that the sum of Rs. 75,000 was due under the first mortgage and of Rs. 45 000 under the second, and that the mortgages were valid. The learned Judge also ordered accounts to be taken for the better settlement of the respective rights and claims of the parties to the suit.

Against this decree, Jamnabai appealed on the ground that the decree ought to have provided for the redemption of the property mortgaged to the four defendants by herself, who was the second mortgagee thereof. The sale of the property should have been stayed, and her claims as second mortgages should not have been ignored. On 6th March 1903 the learned Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Appeal Court. He said that he could see in this case no kind of reason for departing from the ordinary procedure sanctioned by the Transfer of Property Act. The decree in appeal must, therefore, be reversed, and an ordinary redemption decree passed. Six months were allowed as the period of redemption to the mortgagor and other orders passed. By an order of the Court dated 23rd January 1903, the account was referred to the Commissioner, and as far as the defendants, Morarji Anandji and three others, were concerned as mortgagees, the Commissioner made a report in their favour for Rs. 90,164. This report was confirmed by their Lordships yesterday with costs.

KNOCKING OUT A POLICEMAN'S TOOTH.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Syed Umar Mahomed, who was convicted by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, of causing hurt to a policeman so as to deter him from doing his duty. Accused and his accomplice, Gulu Mira, were suspected of having committed the theft of a goat, and the policeman asked them to go to the Inspector at the Chowkey. Gulu gave the policeman a push and tripped him down, while Syed Umar gave him a blow with his clenched fist on the mouth and knocked out a tooth. Mr. Dastur sentenced Gulu to four months, and Syed Umar to eight months' rigorous imprisonment. Syed Umar, in his petition to the High Court, said he wanted to dress properly before accompanying the policeman to the Chowkey, but the latter wanted to prevent him from doing so. In the struggle which took place between them, the policeman lost his hold, fell down violently on a cot, and sustained the loss of his tooth Mr. Justice Batty remarked that for the dislocation of a tooth the charge should have been one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and not simply voluntarily causing hurt. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

TOLD BY THE PEOPLE.

A GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE.

Tells of a Crisis.

Mr. I. B. Kingdon, a gentleman of leisure, contributes an account of a distressing experience. In effect, he states that for four or five years he had been so utterly worn out by loss of sleep and acute nervousness, that he was less and less inclined to give his attention to either pleasant or profitable occupation. Mr. Kingdon realised that his nervous system was breaking down, so just at the critical moment he took Phosferine, the immediate result being that he now sleeps soundly, has regained his appetite, takes an active interest in his affairs, and his nerves are as strong as Nature intended them to be.

Word for word.

Mr. I. B. Kingdon, a gentleman living at 55, Rutland Gardens, Harringay Park, N.W., writes:—"As a strong believer in Phosferine I have much pleasure in sending you a line in its praise. I have been a user of it with great success for the last four or five years for sleeplessness, nervousness, loss of appetite, and a don't-care-about-anything sort of feeling. I have recommended it to large numbers of people when they have needed a tonic, and they have all expressed themselves as being pleased with its restoring powers. I have just sent some to some friends in the country as I think it will do them good. I find among its many good qualities that it does not affect the teeth as the other so-called remedies do. I may add that Mrs. Kingdon has also taken it with good effect when not feeling quite well, as also the little one."—May 17, 1904.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

THE PEOPLE SAY SO — THE PEOPLE SAY SO

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The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Propts., Ashton & Parson's 17, Farringdon Rd., London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the world and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., and bearing under the Monogram a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Ladies branch of the National Indian Association took place at Government House on Thursday. Owing to Lady Lamington's indisposition, Lady Jenkins presided. There were present the following members of the Executive Committee :—Lady Jehangbir, Lady Petit, Mrs. Budroodin Tyabjee, Mrs. Childe, Mrs. Rustomjee Behramji Jijibhoy, Mrs. Aston, Mrs. C. A. Abdoollatiff, Mrs. Collis and Mrs. Sladen, Honorary Secretaries : Miss Manockji Cursetji and Mrs. Stanley Reed, Work Guild Secretary, Mrs. Weldon, Members : Mrs. Zain Abeedeenshah Miss Abbott, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Benson M. D. Miss Khursedbai S. Batliwalla, Mrs. Sorabji Bastawalla, Madame De Bure, Mrs. J. D. Cama, Mrs. Dean, Miss F. R. Desai, Mrs. Du Boulay, Mrs. Geary, Miss Green, Miss Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Miss Jerbai J. C. Jijibhoy, Miss Khursedbai J. C. Jijibhai, Miss J. Cowasjee Jehangheer, Miss Jan Mahomed Ishmai Mrs. (Dr.) Karmarker, Miss Bhicaji Khan Miss Millard, Mrs. Munchersha S. Mehta, Dilshah Begum Nawab Mirza, Mrs. M. P. Mody, Mrs. Aga Menchoorshah, Mrs. Nanabhai Nusserwanji, Mrs. Nicombe, Mrs N. M. Patel, Mrs Bomonji D. Petit, Mrs Rustomji S. Powvalla, Mrs. Kavasha S. Powvalla, Miss Framjee D. Petit, Mrs. Dhunjibhai B. Petit, Miss Bomanji D. Petit, Mrs. P. N. Patel, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. P. G. Pasta, Miss Jaibhai A. Sett, Mrs. Ameerudin Tyabji, Mrs. D. J. Tata, Miss E. D. Talati, Miss D. E. Wacha, Mrs. Cursetjee J. A. Wadia, Miss Jamsetji A. Wadia and Mrs. J. P. Watson. Visitors : Mrs. H. J. Bhabha, Mrs. Lambourne, Miss Fazockshah and Miss Zain U. Abdulshah. Miss Manekjee Cursetjee read the report.

Mrs. Stanley Reed read the following report of Lectures delivered during the year :—The first Lecture took place on 25th January at Lady Jenkins' "Goolshan" Pedder Road. The Lecturer was Miss Meakin M. D., 1st Physician of the Cama and the Alibless Hospital. She discoursed on the Human Skeleton, and illustrated her subject by diagrams and a model of the human skeleton. The audience consisted of 65 members and 38 visitors : who were, previous to the lecture, at the express desire of Lady Lamington, introduced to her Excellency, and after the lecture her Excellency said 'She was very much pleased to have had the opportunity of hearing this instructive and interesing lecture, and at the same time meeting so many of the members of the N. I. Association, and their friends. The usual hospitality of refreshments followed the lecture. The second lecture was given on 11th March at Mrs. Naretumdas G. Morarji's 'Shanti Bhavan". The Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarker was the lecturer. He chose for his subject "Ideals of Womanhood" as represented by our Poets and discoursed on the subject with many apt similes and instructive quotations making it a literary treat. There were present 31 members and 26 visitors. After the lecture, refreshments were served in the garden. The third lecture was given on 7th April 1904, at Mrs. Rustom P. Tallyarkhan's Bungalow. lecturer was the Revd. Mr. R. F. Ledgard (Junior). He discoursed on the "Solar System" in a very eloquent style, and made the always instructive subject further more so by illustrating it with a theatre of perforated screens representing the various important bodies of the solar system, which had kindly been lent by Miss Aston. There were present 28 members and 12 visitors. The gathering closed after the serving of the refreshments. The fourth lecture took place on 21st July at Mrs. Goverdhundas Gokuldas Tejpal's "Tejpal Hall." The lecturer was Captain R. Hutchinson I. M. S. His subject was "Vegetarianism" ; and the masterly manner of handling it resulted in much pleasure and interest. A discussion followed. There were present 22 members and 15 visitors who were all hospitably entertained with refreshments. The fifth and last lecture of the year took place on 24th November at Mrs. Noormahomad Jahrazbhai's "Pabaney House". Lecturer was Dr. E. H. Hume. He chose for his theme "Certain American Ideals" which were extolled by him with so many humorous similes and left an exalting impression upon his audience which consisted of 23 members and 14 visitors. Hospitable refreshment promoted the usual sociability.

It was proposed by Mrs. Geary, and seconded by Mrs. Meyer and agreed to, that the accounts and the three Reports be adopted, published, and circulated amongst the Members.

It was proposed by Mrs. Rustomji Byramji, seconded by Mrs. Childes and resolved that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar for his services as Honorary Treasurer; to Mr. Arthur Leslie for auditing the accounts of the Association; and to Mr Barraclough, for auditing the accounts of the Work Guild. Proposed by Miss D. E. Wacha seconded by Mrs Jan Mahomad and resolved that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Members of the retiring Executive Committee of the Branch for their zealous management of its affairs during the year 1904.

It was proposed by Mrs. Aston seconded by Mrs. C. A. Abdoolatif and resolved that from the surplus Rs. 283-3, a sum of Rs. 200 be given to Miss Ellenbai Shah the expense of whose medical education is to some extent being defrayed by the Lady Dufferin Fund, and the Mission Fund. Miss Jackson Lady Superintendent of the C. M. S. Girls School, Girgaum, assures the Association that the Rs. 200, if given will be a truly benevolent act, as it will enable Miss Ellenbai Shah to purchase the costly books prescribed for the course of study she wishes to undertake.

Lady Jenkins in proposing the next resolution said :—It now becomes my duty to propose the next resolution—a vote of thanks to H. E. Lady Lamington our President, for allowing this meeting to be held here to-day, at what must be great inconvenience to her, and also for the hospitality she has extended to the members of the Society. I think an interchange of hospitality is a most valuable factor in working out the objects of this Society, but I also feel that European members who would be anxious to entertain the members of the Society, labour under the disadvantage that they probably do not possess the same facilities as the Indianladies and certainly have not the intimate knowledge of what custom required to feel sure that they have secured conformity with it : I except of course the entertainments at Government House when matters are so carefully and skilfully arranged that the susceptibilities of none can be touched, and it is the care that secures this end, that makes our gratitude to H. E. Lady Lamington so much the greater, I now purpose a hearty vote of thanks to H. E. Lady Lamington.

Lady Jehangir said :—It is almost superfluous for me to second Lady Jenkins' proposition since every face here already expresses a hearty seconding of the same. Her Excellency has, by her innate power of sympathy, proved herself an excellent President. She has grasped the main objects of this Association by doing her best to bring the ruler and the ruled together in a closer contact without a patronizing spirit or any difference of caste or creed. Her Excellency has not so endeared herself in connection with this Association only, but has likewise spared no trouble to evince a like sympathy in all benevolent and educational institutions, admirably keeping all her appointments, even when her dear children were seriously ill and at times regardless of her indifferent health, which we are sorry to know is compelling her to go Home. Our sorrow is however mitigated by the knowledge that she will be away from us only for a short time. Unhappily she has been not able to preside at this meeting, yet on behalf of myself and all the members of this Association, I will ask Lady Jenkins to convey to her our cordial wishes, that may God grant her and her children a safe and a pleasant voyage, a health-restoring sojourn at home and a speedy return amidst us to resume her private and public duties with greater zeal and vigour. We will not bid her Good Bye but Au Revoir.

The vote of thanks was cordially awarded. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Lady Jenkins for presiding.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	11	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	34	21	44
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	20	10	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and Nowgpada	24	24	60
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	8	9	19
G Mahim and Worli	6	5	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	13
Total	114	87	198
Total plague deaths to date	284,180	237,300	
Same date last year	103	181	202

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
9	16

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

BORN OF GRIEF.

THE tragic death of Mrs. Leland Stanford will have the effect of making the university which she and her husband founded, perhaps, the richest institution of the kind in the world. When Mr. Leland Stanford died, he was worth ten millions sterling. Prior to his death he had given four millions for the university; and Mrs. Stanford announced that at her death that sum should be made into at least ten million pounds. Why should this wealthy couple have devoted such enormous sums to a purpose of this character? American millionaires have a way of effecting good in millions, although Count Tolsto has damned them for their work. The Leland Stanford University has a pathetic little story behind it. Its founders had an only son, who died at the age of sixteen, twenty-one years ago. "Henceforth," said Mr. Stanford, "the children of California shall be our children." And the University grew out of the vow made in that hour of sorrow.

INGENIOUS VILLAINY.

If it be true that Mrs. Stanford has died as the result of poison administered by means of a siphon from which she took mineral water, the poisoner will have added a new chapter to the already long series of deaths effected by the lethal dose. In capsules and in cakes, in drinks and sweetmeats, poison has of late years, been more and more frequently used with fatal effect. Nowadays the criminal goes about his work with a simple directness which makes for safety from discovery. Neill Cream poisoned four women in Lambeth before he was discovered; and in the end he might never have been caught but for his attempts at outrageously daring blackmailing. Formerly, more elaborate methods were employed. One professional poisoner used to fill a toad with arsenic, then crush it in a loving-cup, from which, no matter how often it was washed, those who drank, sipped death. Another way was to poison the shirt of the victim; and experiment has shown that poison can be introduced into the body by way of the skin. The poisoned ring, in the interior of which, was a sharp point which pricked the finger and admitted the drug, was common; while the Hindus have a powdered glass which the victim drinks without suspicion until a fatal irritation is set up.

WORK AND WAGES.

We have been hearing a story of Gladstone's rejoicing in drawing his official salary, which he felt that he well earned. Now it is suggested that Lord Salisbury may add to his duties as Lord Privy Seal those at the Admiralty which Lord Selborne's removal to South Africa will leave to other hands. A salary of £2,000 attaches to the post of Lord Privy Seal, which office Gladstone described as "a sinecure whose duties consist in affixing that important instrumenet by Privy Seal from time to time." The holder of the office as a rule fills some more important post at same time in the Government of the day, and this enables him to drop his salary as Privy Seal. The late Lord Salisbury revived the salary for himself, not that he desired the money, of course, but because, as he explained, the annual vote in which the sum appeared, afforded Parliament an opportunity of discussing his actions, as Prime Minister which would not otherwise so readily present itself. The office of Lord Privy Seal is now a days purely decorative, and the holder retires with the Ministry to whose party he belongs.

OUR HEARTY ANCESTORS.

Certain American sportsmen have been dining off rhinoceros which Prince Henry of Prussia sent them. Short of the guests eating one another nothing would surprise us about Yankee banquets. For freak feasts, they lick creation. But it is only in vulgar ostentation, in senseless extravagance, and quack advertisement of their feeding that they excel. For solid square feasting our fathers could hold their own with the veriest savages. There exist many wonderful documents among the old family papers which the Manuscripts Commission is bringing to light, but for sheer bulk there is nothing so far as one remembers, to equal a feast of 15,000 at Wynnstay Park in April, 1770. Three coach loads of cooks were carried down from London to prepare the feast, and each coach carried contributions to the feast. As a preliminary it may be stated that the liquor consumed, amounted to 90 hogsheads of ale, 120 dozen bottles of ale, and enormous quantities of brandy, whisky, and sherry.

A SQUARE MEAL.

The meal itself was a miracle of plentitude. There were 30 oxen, 50 pigs, 50 calves, 80 wethers, 11 lambs, 70 porkers, 51 guineafowl, 37 turkeys, 8 capons, 25 pea-fowls, 300 chickens, 76 ducks, 48 rabits 15 snipe, 5 stags 421 salmon, 30 brace of tench, 40 brace of carp, 36 pike, 90 dozen of trout, 108 flounders, 100 lobsters, 90 crabs, 10 quarts of shrimps 200 crawfish, 60 barrels of pickets oysters, 20 quarts of oyster sauce, 100 hamps, 110 ox-tongues, 125 plum puddings, 108 apple pies, 104 pork pies, 30 beef pies 34 rice puddings, 7 venison pies, 63 raisin pies, 80 tarts, 30 mince pies, 24 cakes, 60 Savoy cakes, 30 sweetmeats, 44 seed creams, 18,000 eggs, 150 gallons of milk, 100 quarts of cream, 30 bushels of potatoes, 6,000 bundles of asparagus, 80 bottles of French beans, 30 dishes of green peas, 12 cucumbers, £36 worth of salt butter; and jellies, blanc mange, and miscellaneous pies galore. The Wynns were ever hospitable, and the record of this member of the family will scarcely be beaten even by an American millionaire.

LEADERS AND THE LED.

The mainspring of a Ministry is, as everybody knows, its Chief Whip. For that reason, last week must have been a trying one to Sir A. Acland-Hood. Not only has he had to fight against the perils of a snap division in the House; he has been compelled to adjudicate in two disputes in which we are all vastly interested—those as to Greenwich and King's Lynn. The most powerful man in the party, next to the Prime Minister, the Chief Whip has no official existence, any more than has the Prime Minister. That is one of the diverting anomalies of our political system. The Chief Whip hides his identity under the description of Chief Patronage Secretary; the Prime Minister lives in the records as First Lord of the Treasury. If Gladstone felt that he earned his £5,000 a year as First Lord of the Treasury, the Chief Whip, who must scold the laggards, intimidate the disaffected, put off the intrusive and aggressive, receive all complaints, act as mouthpiece of the Premier to the party, and of the party to the Premier, must feel himself underpaid on £2,000 a year.

OVER-RIDING THE WHIP.

A famous old Whip of other days used to declare that the finest leader of the House of his time was Lord John Russell. He had but to pull the tail of Johnny and tell him that they were ready for a division and he would end his speech on that very sentence and sit down. Sir A. Acland-Hood last week was troubled not to get men to sit down but to keep them on their legs. It used to be believed in France that our political Whips actually act towards private members as a huntsman does towards his pack, and that men scamper out of their residence and off to the House at the sound of a huge whip cracked by a giant in buckskins. It is not so bad as that. Lord Stanley will be interested to remember, apropos of the part which he and the Chief Whip have been playing in regard to King's Lynn, that his ancestor once over-rode the Whip on a very important occasion. Tell our men to vote against Government, said Lord Derby to Taylor, the Conservative Whip. Impossible replied the Whip; I've brought 'em all up to vote for the Government. Never mind, said Lord Derby, say that I told you, The Government was beaten.

THE DISTRESSFUL AUTHOR.

If there be any consolation in the thought, Maxim Gorky has as companions in adversity, men of the brightest intellects and noblest aspirations in Russia. No one forgets that although Count Tolstoy remains in Russia a free man, he has been excommunicated by the Church of his native land, of which Church, the Tsar himself is head, through whom alone can effect be given to any of its decrees. We have here in our midst in Prince Kuropatkin another of Russia's sons for whom in freedom their fatherland can find no place. It is the more interesting to remember the Prince's case from the fact that it was from that same fortress prison in which Gorky was incarcerated, that the high-born outlaw made his thrilling and brilliant escape. We have had excommunications of authors in our own land; their imprisonment was popular with autocrats to an even later date.

PRO AND CON.

Probably no man of letters had more famous friends and admirers than Leigh Hunt, yet, as everybody knows, his description of George IV. as a "corpulent Adonis of fifty" caused that egregious monarch to have been fined £500 and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. That noble patron of learning, James I. rewarded brave, industrious old Stowe in his eightieth year for his labour and travels in compiling the Chronicles of England and his survey of London and Westminster by granting him a licence to be a public beggar for the term of one year. Nash was so desperately hardup that he often to write pieces for which country bumpkins passed as their own; Churchyard has left a moving story of his poverty in "The Tragical Story of the Hapless Man's Life." Poor young Chatterton in a cynical mood thus set forth the statistical account of the death of his patron, Beckford:—

Lost by his death in this essay	£1 11
Gained in Elegies	£2 2 0
Gained in Essays	3 3 0
	5 5 0
Am glad he is dead by	£3 13 6

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin", writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bat and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Universally patronized. All Chemists [illegible] the world [illegible] it.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's steamer Mazagon, 3279 tons, Captain W H S Hall, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Saga, 699 tons, Captain Axel Moe arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, 1st March, with a cargo of timber.

THE Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2773 tons, Captain J T Prouse, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3486 tons, Captain T Johnstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 13th March with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's New Turbine steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain P L Avadge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock, 4th March in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain Watson, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bezwada, 3270 tons, Captain L Y Archdeacon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 10th March, via coast ports, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie Captain P Berberovich, from Trieste via Karachi on Thursday evening:—Mr P Forz, Mrs Isaacsen, Miss Lingley, Mrs Swettenham and child, Major and Mrs Swinburn, Major and Mrs Twining, Mr Freytag, Mr and Mrs Frans, Miss Anna and Mr Novak.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Maria Valerie s	Berberovich	Trieste, Feb 28
	Lama s	Wadge	Greenock, Mar 4
24	Saga s	Moe	Bangkok, Mar 1
	Bezwada s	Archdeacon	Rangoon, Mar 10
	Arcadia s	Quoltt	Aden, Mar 19
	Obra s	Johnston	Calcutta, Mar 13

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Mohammadi s	Galley	Jeddah, &c
	Thongwa s	Whitehead	Colombo
	Dwarka s	Carey	Karachi, &c
	Itinda s	Robertson	Colombo
	Kapurthala s	Watson	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Merton Hall, Prouse, for Karachi
" Mazagon, Hall, for Kobe

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Banos, for China, &c
" Nadir, for Calcutta, &c
" Arcadia, for Aden
" Bezwada, for Rangoon, Calcutta, &c
" Maria Valerie, for China, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	From
18	Clan Macnab	Liverpool
20	Orwell	London
21	Pentakota	Negapatam
23	Lindula	Calcutta
22	Gwalior	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Japan, left Rangoon for Bombay on the 23rd instant.

HIGH COURT.—March 25.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.
To speak to the minutes of the decree in chambers.

30-05—Edgelow G and W—Narundas Dharamsey vs Chaturbhuj Khimjee and others—Little and Co M N and H and N G and Co
Commercial Cause.

759-01—Captain and V—Champay Parbut and others vs Mowji Shamji and others—Madhowji E K—Part heard
Reference.

E F Nicholson for Govt—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I. of 1894 and Re Government and Re Devkaran Nanji—Sorabjee and J

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.
For Consent Decree,

91-05—Madhowjee and K—Godavaribai vs Narbheram Bhagwanjee and another—Mathubhai J and M
Suits for hearing and final disposal,
Long Causes.

721-03—Mulla and M—Matilal Partabchand vs Govindram Jaichand Payne and Co—Part heard—For trial of issue.

482-01—Maganlal J and G—Sewdas Valjee and another vs Chogbai widow and another—Ardeshir H D and Co
Long Causes.

743,03—Payne and Co—Noor Mahomed Ahmed vs Mahomedjee Hajee Adamjee—Kanga and P

2-04—Dikshit D and S—Parbhakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchand Raychand and Co and others—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama

129-03—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Suleman Behani vs Mahomed bin Abdul Hoosein and another,

753-04—In person a pauper—Bhanibai widow vs Velee Khada and others—K B Mehta.

61-00—Edgelow G and W—Ranchordas Vandrawandas and another vs A L Hayton Rehimis and others—Wadia G and Co,

95-00—Wadia G and Co—A L Hayton Rehimis vs Runchordas Vandravandas and others—Edgelow G and W.

187-01—Mulla and M—Jerbanoo widow and another vs Nawajbai widow—Shamrao and M

250-02—Dikshit D and S—Khanjee Bhamjee vs Dewram Keshavjee—In person

46-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vanedravandas and another vs Dharamdas Jamnadas Tyabjee D and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR
For Decree Absolute.

604-03—Hiralal D for a pauper—Bhimabai and another vs Samsoodin Nullud Jamaliuddin.
Suits for hearing and final disposal,
Short Cause.

861-04—Kanga and P—Jamsetjee Sorabjee Enty vs Cooverjee Dadabhoy Tavaria and others—J F Dastur and B and M—Part heard.
Long Causes.

538—Payne and Co—Henraj Morarjee vs Manghibai widow—Little and Co—Part heard,

621-01—M B Chothia Ramchandra Nugha and Co vs Raghunath Makund—Edgelow G and W.

199-04—Dikshit D and S—Bomonjee Nowrojee Kabrajee vs Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer and others—Hiralal D.

812-04—Sorabjee and J—Mahomedally Hassanally vs Fatmabai and others—Mulla and M.

21-01—Edgelow G and W—Chogandal Virchand vs Bapulal Lallobhai and others—Bhalchandra K and G.

652-04—Wadia G and Co—Hirrabai widow vs Framjee Jamsetjee Kathok and others Bicknell M and M.

324-04—B Raghavaya—Doming Philippe Patel vs Fakirjee Ranjee—K B Mehta.

453-17775-04—Dikshit D and G Ramdayal Shaligram vs Govind Narayen Jaychand—Payne and Co.

42-04—M B Chothia—Bhujjeebhoy Manoherjee Ropawalla vs The Hon'ble the Advocate-General—Little and Co and S and M.

597-04—Mulla and M—P Soonderdas and another vs Khaisa Rataasi and others M B Chothia.

704-04—Little and Co—Bomonjee Muncherjee vs Mahomed Alli Hajee Ibrahim Chootans and another Payne and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 25, 1905.

1 Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once,

2 The "Highland Challenge Cup" presented by C E Fuldimore, Esqr will be fired for at Ghat Cooper on Monday the 27th instant at 6-45 a. m.

Conditions—Open only to adult members with less than five years service. Cadet service not to count.
Distance—200 and 500 yards.
Position—200 yards standing, 500 yards any military.
No of Shots seven, and one sighting shot at each distance.

3 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be reserved as follows:—
"A" and "C" Companies on Sunday the 26th instant for "Bayley Shield" and on Tuesday the 28th instant for "Nicholson Cup" Competitions.
"D" Company on Wednesday the 29th instant for "Bayley Shield" and on Friday the 31st instant for "Nicholson Cup" Competitions.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, March 25, 1905.

It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place to-day Saturday at Colaba North Fort at 4-30 p.m. by the G O C Bombay Brigade.
Fall in by Companies at 4-15 p.m.
Dress—Khaki Uniforms, Field Service Caps, Puttees not to be worn.

2 Members who have not fired their Class are requested to do so on one of the following dates, as the season closes on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st, instant.
[illegible] Station as under 26th instant 5 a.m. (Local time) other dates 5-45 and 6-10 a.m. (Local time).

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V A.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists' and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HALL MARKED
ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

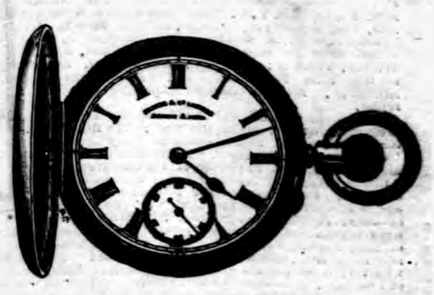
There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, „ 350.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach of all who appreciate



GOOD WATCHES

OUR

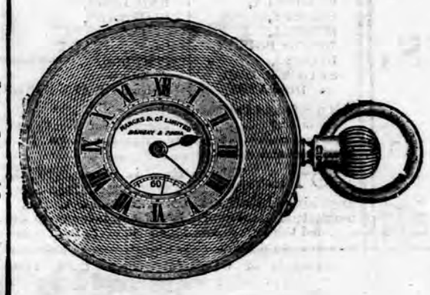
ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

can compete in

QUALITY AND PRICE

with any watch on the market.

Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
18 carat Gold, „ 375.



Half Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 110.
18 carat Gold, „ 380.

ENGLISH LEVER

Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes, expansion balance, Brequet spring,

Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen.

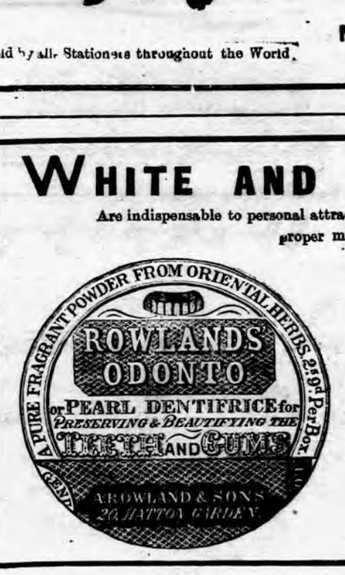
Every Pen made by Macniven & Cameron, & Ltd., separately examined by experienced hands, and any found defective are discarded.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD.
WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to personal attractions and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food;



ROWLANDS' ODONTO

is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums and giving a pleasant fragrance to the breath, it eradicates tartar from the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness.

Sold by Stores and Chemists, and
A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form.
Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

"AUCTION."—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BENGER'S
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
FOOD
Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.
"Retained when all other foods are rejected." London Medical Record.
Benger's Food is sold in tins by chemists, etc., everywhere.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

A beautiful Skin

atones for faults of feature. It is possessed by all users of

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'

Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes / 'DARTRING LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP

Manufactured by [illegible] Hollowa Viaduct, London, Eng.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

RETREAT BLOCKED!

JAPANESE CUT RAILWAY NORTH OF MUKDEN.

RUSSIANS FIGHT REARGUARD ACTION.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

THE Russian army has suffered a tremendous defeat, and is attempting to avert irreparable disaster by retreating from Mukden to Tieling. They are fighting a rearguard action, and admit the loss of position north of Mukden. The Japanese are in vigorous pursuit, and it is believed in Tokio that it will be possible to intercept the retirement. A Reuter telegram from Tokio, which seems to be the summary of an official despatch, states definitely that the railway north of Mukden has been cut, while telegrams received in St. Petersburg state that a Japanese force is near a point of the railway between Mukden and Tieling, and is shelling the station. The slaughter in the great battle has been enormous. The Japanese estimate their own losses at 50,000, and place the total losses at about 100,000.

THE BATTLE NORTH OF MUKDEN.

RUSSIANS ADMIT POSITIONS LOST.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

The following telegram of to-day's date has been received here from Mukden:—

"The Japanese yesterday attacked our positions north of Mukden. A stubborn fight took place at the village of Pudiasa, north-west of the Imperial tombs. Our advanced guard abandoned the village. During the night the Japanese attacked the village of Santaitsi, north of the Imperial tombs. The fight still continues.

"On the south front the Japanese outposts have reached Hirantchan, and a heavy cannonade is in progress."—Reuter.

General Kuropatkin in a fuller message says that in the course of the fight Staff Colonel Sapolski, Knight of the Order of St. George, was killed. He had distinguished himself by his gallantry. The attacks of the enemy in the north, near Mukden, were repulsed, the Japanese sustaining heavy losses. On the west front the enemy attacked the Russian positions near the village of Nansitsan, but were driven back. In an attack on the centre the Russian troops took a large number of prisoners.

The Japanese cut the telegraph wires, north of Mukden on Wednesday, but communication was restored. Fighting is proceeding to the north of Mukden, where the Japanese occupy a position running parallel with the railway, about four versts north of the Imperial tombs, and five versts from the railway. The Russian troops on the east are retiring in good order on the centre. All the stores are being burnt as the men fall back.

The Russian losses on Wednesday on the right flank alone were 7,000.—Central News.

It is announced at the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs that the Russians are retreating north of Mukden, fighting a rearguard action.—Central News.

A Reuter's special message states that the left column of General Oku's army has had a fierce fight with a superior force. The casualties amounts to 10,000.

RAILWAY CUT.

Tokio, Thursday.

It is officially announced that a Japanese force has cut the Russian railway communications north of Mukden.

The general pursuit of the Russian army continues.—Central News.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

A telegram from Mukden of yesterday's date says: "The battle to the west of Mukden has lasted three days. Our troops are falling back from their positions on the Sha-ho, and from the left wing, to the line of fortifications on the Hun-ho, concentrating against the Japanese, who are nearing Mukden. To the north of Mukden the Japanese are advancing on Ungungun, and are only three versts from the railway station. Their shells reach the railway."

UNDER THE EYES OF KUROPATKIN.

Mukden, Wednesday.

The fighting upon the Russian right flank on Wednesday was of the most desperate character. It opened furiously at dawn and did not abate until nightfall. Even then the big guns kept up their fire, and men were unable to sleep. The object of the great struggle was the possession of Tashichiao, about twelve versts from Mukden, on the Simintsing road, and the capture of Youhanshun, about seven versts from Mukden station.

Nothing could keep back the Japanese. One rush succeeded another. The Japanese, attacking with terrible fury, captured the place at noon, and then pursued the flying Russians. Other Russian infantry regiments were moved forward quickly. Under the eyes of General Kuropatkin himself, and with a heavy artillery fire launching shells upon them, they marched as though on the parade ground; then going forward at the double, they lessened the pressure upon their retreating comrades, and the Japanese advance was checked. General Kuropatkin, when all was safe, left the position for another part of the battlefield, to the accompaniment of the roar of exploding shells, which fell to the right and left of him.

On Monday, the Russians had established themselves at Sunk-wanshan, and drove the Japanese from Liaotaofan, but it was found impossible to shift them from Tashichao. All efforts of the Russians on Tuesday in this direction also failed.

On Tuesday night news reached here of a new Japanese turning movement, their forces pushing their way further and further towards Tieling. It rendered the Russian position untenable.—Central News.

ENORMOUS LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Tokio, Thursday.

General Kuropatkin has evidently been badly beaten in what has been the bloodiest battle of the war.

The headquarters staff officially announce that the Russians began retreating yesterday morning and that all the Japanese armies are now vigorously pursuing the enemy.

The Japanese loss in the present battle is now estimated at fifty thousand, and the total loss on both sides at more than a hundred thousand.

At nightfall it seemed imperative for Kuropatkin to withdraw his shattered legions in order to avoid a complete disaster. It appeared impossible for him to effect a retreat without heavy losses in prisoners, guns, and stores.

It is believed that the Japanese have cut the railway north of Mukden, leaving the railways and the light railway between Fushun and Tieling, the only avenues of retreat open to the Russians, but headquarters refrain from affirming or denying this report. It is thought that Mukden is still in the hands of the Russians.—Reuter's Special Service.

OYAMA'S REPORT.

The following telegram, dated Tokio, March 9, has been received at the Japanese Legation:—

"Marshal Oyama reports that the enemy, beaten in every direction, commenced retreat in the early morning of Wednesday, and our armies are in vigorous pursuit.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON WARNED OFF BY SPAIN.

Madrid, Thursday.

The Russian squadron, consisting of one battleship, four cruisers, three transports, and four German coalers, stayed twenty-four hours in Spanish waters off the Chalfarinas Islands, on the north coast of Morocco, without communicating with the shore. Then the port authorities boarded the flagship Nicolas, intimating that the squadron could not remain more than twenty-four hours. The Admiral replied that several of his vessels had suffered during the severe weather.

The least damaged with the flagship left a few hours after the intimation. Several others, alleging required repairs, remained three days. All are gone towards the East Mediterranean.

BALTIC FLEET RETURNING HOME.

A despatch from Antananarivo (Madagascar) to the "Temps" states that the entire Russian fleet under Admiral Rojdestvensky has left Madagascar waters for Jibuti.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING

SATURDAY MARCH 25.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The 1st Consolation Plate—3 10 p.m.
2nd Race—The 2nd Consolation Plate—3-35 p.m.
3rd Race—The Andheri Plate—4-5 p.m.
4th Race—The Final Plate—4 35 p.m.
5th Race—The Melbourne Plate—5-0 p.m.
6th Race—The Farewell Plate—5 30 p.m.
7th Race—The Selling Plate—5 55 p.m.

By kind permission of Lt-Col S J Sarjant and the Officers of the G I P Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

Colaba ..... 2-25 p.m.
Church Gate ..... 2-40 p.m. } Local Time.
Grant Road ..... 2-45 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalaxmi ..... 2-50 p.m.

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THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

HOME.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Bishop of Rochester has been appointed to the new See of Southwark; Dr. Harmer, Bishop of Adelaide, has been appointed to the See of Rochester; the Rev. Dr. Gibson, Vicar, of Leeds, has been appointed Bishop of Gloucester; and the Rev. J. Pritchard Hughes, Vicar of Llantrisant has been appointed Bishop of Llandaff.—The enthronement of Dr. Gore as first Bishop of Birmingham took place last week.—The number of converts made during the Welsh revival up to the end of February, is estimated at 80,000.—The National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches opened its annual meeting in Manchester on Tuesday.

Election Intelligence.—In the Appleby Division of Westmoreland, Mr. Leif Jones (L.) has been elected by a majority of 220; and in Buteshire, Mr. Lamont (L.) has been returned by a majority of 34.

Fiscal Policy.—The Tariff Commission has recently held further sittings, at which witnesses have been examined in regard to various industries. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tariff Reform League, last week Lord Ridley was elected chairman in place of Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, resigned. Mr. Chamberlain delivered a speech in which he stated that he was still convinced that the movement would end in success.

Ireland.—Mr. Wyndham's resignation has excited little surprise among Irish Unionists, who regarded it as the only issue from an intolerable situation.—The Lord Lieutenant, speaking at a dinner last week, advocated the enlargement of holdings in the congested districts and the transfer of the excess population to lands which are now uncultivated.

Naval and Military.—Earl Cawdor succeeds Lord Selborne as First Lord of the Admiralty.—The official statement explanatory of the Navy Estimates was issued last week. The Estimates show a reduction of three and a half millions.—Two Parliamentary papers issued on Wednesday contain an Order in Council regulating the constitution of the Admiralty and statement as to the distribution of business among its members.—The Prince of Wales presided at the annual meeting of the Royal Naval Fund on Tuesday.

Parliament.—On March 2 the House of Commons went into Committee of Supply and considered an additional vote for £553,000 to meet the cost of operations in Somaliland. The debate was kept up till midnight, when progress was reported.—On Friday, the Shipowners' Negligence Bill and the Compensation for Damage to Crops Bill were read a second time.—On Monday, Mr. Balfour announced the resignation by Mr. Wyndham of the Office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. A statement of the policy of the Admiralty was made by Mr. Pretyman on the order for going into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates. He adverted to the large reduction proposed in expenditure, and explained the principles on which the scheme for the redistribution on the Fleet and the elimination of vessels of an inferior class was based. The scheme of redistribution depended mainly on mobility, which made it possible to avoid the multiplication of naval bases. The advent of the armoured cruiser and the invention of wireless telegraphy had introduced new factors into naval warfare. At the evening sitting, Mr. MacNeill moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of challenging the appointment of Lord Selborne to the High Commissionership of South Africa, but the motion was rejected by a majority of 53.—On Tuesday, the House formally went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates and continued the discussion of the supplementary estimate of £550,000 for Army services. At the evening sitting, Mr. Kendal O'Brien moved a resolution regarding the reinstatement of evicted tenants in Ireland, which was rejected by 220 votes to 182.—On Wednesday, the Vote for a supplementary sum of £550,000 for Army services was at last agreed to. At the evening sitting Mr. Churchill moved a resolution inviting the House to declare that the permanent unity of the British Empire would not be secured through a system of preferential duties based on the protective taxation of food. Mr. Lyttelton on behalf of the Government, moved the previous question which was carried after a debate in which Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Asquith took part, by a majority of 42.

Political.—Mr. Asquith addressed a Liberal meeting at Dalston on Saturday.—Mr. Wanklyn has made a charge against Mr. Churchill of intriguing against the Unionist Ministry in 1902. Mr. Churchill contradicts his statement.

EMPIRE.

Canada.—It is semi-officially announced that the Government have decided to modify the educational clause in the North West Autonomy Bill.

South Africa.—Lord Milner will embark for Europe on April 4.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt.—On Saturday Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration as President for a second term took place in front of the Capitol.

Official appointments.—President Roosevelt on Monday sent to the Senate, which immediately confirmed them, his nominations of the members of his Cabinet. All the old members are reappointed with the exception of Mr. Wynne, who is succeeded as Postmaster-General by Mr. Cortelyou, and is himself appointed Consul-General in London. Mr. H. White, secretary of the Embassy in London, goes as Ambassador to Rome. A number of other appointments are announced, including that of Mr. Whitelaw Reid as Ambassador in London in succession to Mr. Choate.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—The German Ambassador in Vienna has delivered a note denouncing the present Austro-German commercial treaty.

Russia.—The internal situation in Russia continues to be grave. On Friday, a manifesto, signed by the Tsar, was issued appealing to right-minded people of all classes to join him in single-minded co-operation in the task of overcoming the stubborn foreign foe, and of eradicating revolt at home and in wise efforts to check internal confusion. On the same day a rescript was addressed to the Minister of the Interior, in which the Tsar announced his resolution to convene elected representatives of the people to participate in the elaboration of reforms. The Labour Commission was closed on Monday owing to the refusal of the workmen to elect representatives.—There has been a recrudescence of reservist riots in various parts of Russia.

The War.—There has been heavy fighting on a great scale in Manchuria throughout the past week. The Japanese have been carrying out a forward movement along the whole line, the plan of Marshal Oyama apparently being to roll up the Russian right and get into their rear to the westward, while holding their centre and left by assaults on their positions in those quarters. The fighting appears to have been exceedingly stubborn. General Kuropatkin, it would appear, massed the larger part of his forces to meet the attacks made on his left; and in despatches to St. Petersburg he claimed to have repulsed these attacks with great loss. Meanwhile, the Japanese pushed forward on the opposite flank and captured a series of Russian positions, including Hsin-min-tun. Subsequently obtaining further successes, they threatened to close in on Mukden. According to Japanese official reports published on Tuesday, the Russians were still offering a stubborn resistance on both the east and west fronts, and were at some points making counter-attacks, all of which, however, had been repulsed. General Kuropatkin's despatches asserted that the Russians were generally holding their own and had, during the previous two or three days, repulsed many Japanese attacks, and had successfully assumed the offensive both on the west and on the extreme east. The general tenor of the news received on Wednesday, indicated that the Japanese were gaining ground at almost every point, and that the Russians had begun a retreat which could only be effected with great difficulty. The official Japanese telegrams were, as usual, very brief. They stated that the Russians were dislodged from the Ma-chun-tan position early on Wednesday morning, and were pursued northward by the successful assailing force; that on the extreme east, Hunt-jen, 50 miles south-east of Shing-king, was occupied on Tuesday; and that in the Sha-ho district and west of the railway, as well as at Li-kuan-pau, on the right bank of the Hun-ho, Russian counter-attacks had been everywhere repulsed.—Reports from General Kuroki's army stated that the Russians had evacuated the whole line of the Sha-ho, and were in full retreat northward, closely pressed by the Japanese infantry. Before retreating the Russians set fire to great heaps of supplies.—General Oku's forces were drawing nearer to Mukden, though encountering strenuous resistance.—General Kuropatkin, in despatches of Monday and Tuesday, claimed that the Japanese attacks had been repulsed with heavy loss both on the west and in the centre, and that three of their machine-guns had been taken.—A St. Petersburg Correspondent telegraphed on Wednesday night, that General Kuropatkin had reported that the Japanese were massed in enormous force north-west of Mukden, necessitating his immediate retreat.—According to a correspondent of the Paris "Temps" at Antananarivo, the entire Russian fleet has left the waters of Madagascar for Jibuti.

Obituary.—Gen. Eyre Crabbe, C.B., Sir C. Hamond, Baron Lambermont, ex-Senator Wolcott, the Rev. the Hon. H. Bligh, Mr. E. F. Clarke, Colonel J. Drummond Lambert, C. B., Lady Ferguson, Mr. Walter Glynn, Mr. W. G. Grace, Major-General S. J. Hire, the Rev. S. L. G. Sandberg, Mr. Reuben Sassoon, Dr. E. W. West.

Sport.—Wales defeated Scotland in an Association football match on Monday by three goals to one.—"Times."

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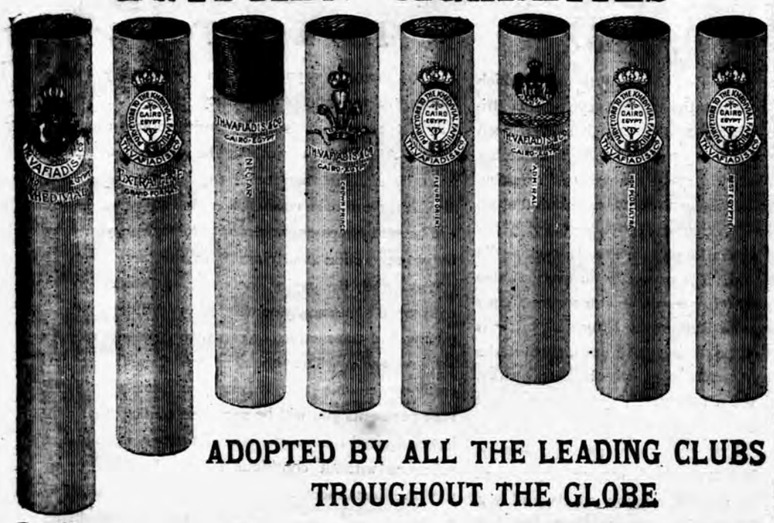

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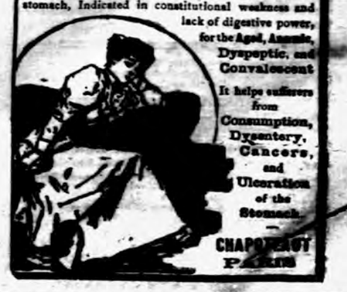

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